INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

VOL XVI NO 150 BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 23 1928 ONE ANNA

TO-NIGHT **WELLINGTON CINEMA** DHOBI TALAO.

A Thrilling, Splendid Universal Jewel Drama

"MIDNIGHT ROSE"

The delightful Story of a crook, who wanted to "go straight" but whom others wanted to remain a crook.

Featuring Europe's most beautiful star **LYA DE PUTTI** AND **KENNETH HARLEN**

The Programme includes the film of the unveiling ceremony of **SHIVAJI'S STATUE** by His Excellency the Governor.

TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England),

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928.			
23 June	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
18 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
4th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
27th June	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time. but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925 13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	1925 Rs.	92,66,000
1926 17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „	1,05,33,000
1927 21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „	1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HARD WORKING and RESPECTABLE AGENT in Bombay City to push the sales of our famous cigars in the quality of genuine Havana cigars, unlike in the quality of the other makes of so called Indian cigars available largely in Bombay, at competitive prices on liberal commission. None, but, those experienced in the cigar line, having influence among the tobacconists in Bombay need apply with reference to:—Box No. 2153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R989

WANTED—Hard-working CANVASSERS desirous to earn Rs. 100 p. m. Appiy GIRDHARLAL, The Ink Manufacturing Co., behind Mumadevi, Bombay 2.

A R998

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED—Graduate preferred for Billimora Tata Girls' School. Free furnished quarters. Apply early to Mr. NADIR TATA, Tata Mansion, Cumballa Hill with testimonials, etc.

A R980

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225 —p. m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.

A R993

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.

A 30483

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd. Floor "Mahomed Building", facing Hornby Road and ground floor of bungalow Nepean Sea Road. Setalwad Street, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid.

C R979

FOR SALE.

WHO KILLED KAKOMI.

No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

DON'T SAY . . . !

—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirtings next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—

—that wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas really comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen.

RS. 3|6|- PER PAIR!

That's the price of KAKOMI Khaki Shorts. Probably the best value ever offered. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required).

Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,

CAWNPORE.

K. 2.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.

M 30556

PROFESSION

ANSWERS AMAZINGLY ACCURATE!!!—Consult Prof. BHANU, Author of "Fortune-Mirror," Poona City, when Astrologers fail. Five queries Rs. Two; One Year Reading Rs. Three; Lucky days, dates, Character-Sketch, etc. Annas six; send Birth-Date, month and year. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P R997

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

BOOKS.

CODE-BOOKS.

BENTLEY'S AND OTHER CODE-books at cheap rates. For prices please apply with an anna stamp to:—

B. B. DOSS & CO.,
103, Perumal Mudali Street,
G. T. Madras.

TWO NEW ESSENTIAL PUBLICATIONS—UNHAPPY INDIA, Lajpatrai, Rs. 6; India 1926-7 GOVT. BLUE BOOK, Rs. 2. C. HIMATLAL, Popatwadi, Bombay.

L R999

MEDICAL

NERVOUS DEBILITY? No matter how long and what causes. I shall cure you. For particulars apply, Post Box No. 11413, Calcutta.

M R907B

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WITH effect from 1st July, 1928, the issue of First and Second Class Concession Return Tickets to the Nilgriris and to Kodaikanal and Mettupalayam will be DISCONTINUED.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, V. T.,
19th June, 1928.

30598

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO 27TH JANUARY, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the sixth day of August, 1928, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Champawady at its junction with Shaik Memon Street, towards West to a distance of about 60 feet on C. S. No. 1141.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1928.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

30617

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

"AND REDUCED"
(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda on Saturday 23rd June, 1928, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December, 1927.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. Nagindas Tribhowandas Master.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th June 1928 to 25th June 1928 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Baroda, 14th May, 1928.

30536

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from students desirous of studying metallurgy at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute.

Not more than 24 admissions are made each year and of these provided candidates with the required qualifications are forthcoming, 10 must be natives of or domiciled in Bihar and Orissa, 5 from Bengal of whom 2 must be non-Hindus and 3 Hindus, 3 from Punjab, 3 from Madras, and 1 selected from candidates put forward by the Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tatal Trust.

A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given at the Institute and the Works in the metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student will be allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60. On completion of the course, successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years, in which case they will be given a position in the Works on a salary of not less than Rs. 7 per day.

The minimum qualification required is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of a recognised University or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination, and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Students who have passed the Final Examination of the Mechanical, Electrical or the Mining Classes of the Bengal Engineering College are also eligible for admission. Candidates must be under 22 years of age on November 1st 1928; the only proof of age that will be accepted will be that registered by the University Authorities. Candidates must be of sound physique, and have perfect eyesight. Those selected will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications will be received by the Director of the Technical Institute at Jamshedpur up to the 31st July, 1928. Candidates should state their age, academic qualifications, with subjects passed and division, the province from which they come, weight in lbs., height, abdomen and chest measurements. Preference will be given to those who possess the following average figures and have passed the I.Sc. at the age of 18 in the 1st or 2nd division. Any applicant making a false statement will be disqualified.

Weight	.. 135 lbs.
Height	.. 5 feet. 6 inches
Chest expanded	.. 35 inches.
Chest expansion	.. 2inches at least.
Abdomen	.. 27 inches.

Originals of certificates must not be sent and are not required unless requested.

Application forms and other papers will be despatched only to candidates who appear to have some prospects of admission.

30614

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NEW SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that; in accordance with the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on May 3rd last, shareholders should present in person or send by registered post their old certificates for shares of Rs. 1,000 each to the Registered Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay on and after June 27th between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. when they will be given new certificates for four shares of Rs. 250 each in exchange for every old share of Rs. 1,000 at present held.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
On Behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
For the Bombay Company Limited.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

30618

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C|o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in Gwalior State).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Gwalior Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1928, at 12-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon when the sub-joined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of June, 1928, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTION NO 1.—That the Authorised Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 40 lacs divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 12,350 Shares have been issued as 7 1-2 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Shares and 25,000 have been issued as Ordinary Shares, to Rs. 28 lacs divided into 40,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 70 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling Capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available Assets to the extent of Rs. 30 per Share upon each of the 24,911 Ordinary Shares and each of the 12,350 Preference Shares which have been issued and are now outstanding (89 Ordinary Shares previously issued having been forfeited) and by reducing the Nominal amount of all the Shares in the Company's Capital from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70 per Share.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.—That one such Ordinary Share of Rs. 70 fully paid up be issued in exchange for one Preference Share to the Holders of the Preference Shares of the Company.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.—That the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association be amended accordingly.

NOTE:—This Notice is in supercession of the previous Notice convening the Meeting on THURSDAY, 21st June, 1928, to confirm the aforesaid Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,
For the Gwalior Cement Co., Ltd.,
The Gwalior State Trust, Ltd.,
R. D. VAISHYA,
Managing Agents.

30609

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 258 of 1927.

DADABHOY COWASJI DARBARI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VALIMAHOMED LADAK .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2984 square yards or thereabouts TOGETHER WITH the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, in South Salsette Taluka, District Bombay, Suburban District, Suburban District Bandra and having no Survey No. as Malad is a Khoti Village and the Survey Settlement has not been introduced there upto now annual assessment whereof is Rs. 3-15-0 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Malad Khoti, on or towards the West by the vacant land reserved for being made into a metalled Road, on or towards the North by the property of the Malad Khote and on or towards the South by the Office Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25-27-31 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30590

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1489 of 1927.

Messrs. GLOVER H. UMER AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Ghoghari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

BACHOO SAHEB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahomedan Street, Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 27th day of January, 1928, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11,395-7-2, for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 22nd day of March, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuage and tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahomedan Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3554 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1553 Part Byculla Division under E Ward No. 3870 and Street No. 57, and which premises are entered in the Fazandari records under No. 9A and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the North by Mahomedan Street on the South by property of Shanker Ramji on the West by property of Babula Bin Chamirona and West by the property of Gazi.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale, dated the 22nd day of March, 1928, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest and costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. GHASVALA GOLWALLA AND CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

30615

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 9th day of August, 1928, being the day for that purpose fixed by Mr. Harjiwandas B. Mehta, the Liquidator of the said Company, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, or the undersigned to come in person or by their attorneys and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

30612

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MALHARRAOWADI, DADISHET AGIARY LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Bai Navalbai Tulsidas and another, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Pandit Brijvallabhdas Hariprasad, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd February 1926 made between the said Pandit Brijvallabhdas Hariprasad executor of the last Will and Testament of Hiralal Hariprasad of the one part and Navalbai Tulsidas and another of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday, the 30th June, 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay at Malharrao Wadi containing by admeasurement 269 Square Yards or thereabouts according to the Records of the Collector of Bombay and 282 Square Yards according to the City Survey Register and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 220, Old Survey No. 82 and New Survey No. 480 and assessed by the Municipal assessor under Ward "C" Ward Nos. 4394-4396 and Street Nos. 2 (1) and (2) bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1710 of the Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., at their office No. 27-33 Meadows Street, Fort or the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

The BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 24th June, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagaon Terrace, opposite Mazagaon Police Court, as follows:—

Complete drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, carved blackwood cupboard, side-board, table chephonere, Chesterfield suite, crockery and glass ware, plated table ware, Durry carpet, picture frames, gramophone with records, etc.

Property of Mrs. Lewingston.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

R995

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 6 p.m.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES
10 Famous Continental Artists
Dancing such as you have never seen before!
Booking at Rose & Co. After 3 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW, at 4-30 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET
with a great cast including
ANITA STEWART
BERT LYTELL
LIONEL BELMORE
A romance of untamed devotion, tense with adventure and sacrifice, rich with the beauty of the exotic South Seas.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD., present:—
The Stupendous Two and a Half Million Dollar Paramount Epic of Pirate Days in 10 Thundering Reels:—
SONS OF THE SEA
Featuring a Cast of Famous Favourites including the Beauty—
ESTHER RALSTON
And the Celebrated Comedian
WALLACE BEERY
BIGGEST SEA STORY EVER PICTURISED—MAGNIFICENT IN THEME—TREMENDOUS IN ACTION AND SUSPENSE!

To-Day This Week
A Hindu loves her whom he marries!
Is he better of or worse? That is the Theme of
EXCELSIOR'S NEW SOCIAL PHOTO-PLAY
"CHATUR-KANTA"
Starring
Miss KUMIDINI
Supported by
Messrs. ATHAVALE & ROY
Story by—Gokuldas Raichura
Scenario Direction by—R. R. Gharekhan, B.A., LL.B.
Photography by—Mr. Pawar.
Supervised by—Mr. Dabke.
Every Hindu ought to see this Picture—
WHY?—You will know the Why when you will—
DAILY At 5—7—9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW at 3 P.M. on Holidays.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
WILLIAM FOX'S brand new production!
"THE CYCLONE RIDER"
It starts with a rush, runs into a romance and ends with a succession of sensations!
The daring rescue of a man from the ledge of a Skyscraper!
The revenge of the underworld King!
Full of thrills extraordinary!
SPEED --- ACTION --- CRIME --- HEROISM
these are the elements of which melo-drama are made and here is a Thrillodrama.
Also 2 reels Comedy "RADIO LOVE".
Time:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Sat Sun. & Bk. Holiday at 3-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road.)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SHREE JAGDISH FILM COMPANY'S
First Mythological Film
SHREE DWARKADHEESH
Written and Directed by Mr. RAMAKANT RANGNATH, B.A.,LL.B.
Featuring Miss KADAMBARI and Mr. BOSE.
DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW on Sat., Sunday, Bank Holiday & Ekadashi at 3 P.M.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE CLEVER KID
GLENN TRYON
IN
A HERO for a NIGHT
and what a Night—he started for New York in a broken down Airship and woke up in the morning doing a Dance for the Russians
A DYNAMIC FIRECRACKER OF LAUGHTER
MATINEE ON FRIDAY AT 4 P. M

6 shilling book for Re 1/-
Only 500 copies remaining of Mr. Arnold Lupton's amazing non-political non-contentious work "Happy India".—A plea for better agriculture in the peninsula.—The offer to circulate this 6 shilling for one rupee ceases with the exhaustion of the 500 hard-binding copies of the 1927 edition.
Special Offer Nearly Expired.
No V. P. P. terms, no free copies. One Rupee means one shilling and six pence English. Enclose rupee note or Money Order, book will be sent post free by ordinary printed papers mail. No registration undertaken.
Send at once to ARTHUR FIELD INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY.
18, Featherstone Buildings,
HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

ANTI-INDIAN ATTITUDE OF KENYA GOVERNMENT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MOMBASA, May 21.

It is not proposed to detail here the various anti-Indian tactics adopted by His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg, the present Governor of Kenya, (that I reserve for this paper for some other time), but only to point out how he has been, as one of the direct and responsible representatives of His Majesty the King George the Fifth, in this colony, acting in a way most ruinous and detrimental to the interests of not only a particular section of His Majesty's British subjects, though he does appear to think that he is best safeguarding the interests of the community to which he belongs, but indirectly of all races inhabiting this country and it would not be much to say that His Excellency has during the regime of his office persistently tried and still persists in his efforts to create "Racial Prejudice" that is surely not one of the fine ideals of the British Commonwealth of Nations to which we, Indians and so many other Nations have the honour to belong. The British Empire could not be proud in the least with an administrator of the type of Sir Edward Grigg.

MISREPRESENTING THE INDIAN CASE.

Sir Edward Grigg had, it will be recalled, expressed great pleasure at the presence of the Indian members on the Kenya Legislative Council in 1925 when he took up the charge of the Kenya administration. But even then his words had created certain doubt amongst the Indians and later on that doubt has turned out to be true. Taking advantage of the calm attitude of the Indians His Excelleney took opportunity while in London last year to misrepresent the views of the Indian Community here by asserting that the Indians in Kenya had accepted the principle of Communal Franchise. Later on after the publication of the Local Government (Feetham) Commission Report soon after his return from London to Kenya on 30th August last he again reaffirmed and went on further and said that the Imperial Government had accepted the principle of Communal Franchise in Kenya as the only practicable one that would adequately serve the interests of all communities. Further he expressed that he was not aware of any part in Africa having Franchise on the basis of a Common Roll and that Indians in Kenya enjoyed equal rights and better privileges than their compatriots in South Africa. No sane man could for a moment believe that a person of the type of Sir Edward was not aware of the fact that franchise on the basis of a Common Roll did exist and is in practice to-day in some parts of Africa. But he wanted to misrepresent the correct facts and he did it because "A King can do no wrong" and even if he be Governor did it he is the Administrator of Kenya Colony and so "An admadinistrator can do no wrong."

He was not satisfied with misrepresenting facts only. He went further and threatened in good words to agree to what he had said. Again, he was invited by the Indians to open the First Indian Unofficial Conference at Nairobi last year when he thought it fit to state that he was born in India and as such had sympathy with Indians and then he had the wisdom and the audacity to say, of course referring to the presence of Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Mr. R. B. Ewbank the two members of the Government of India who were sent here to assist the Indians in preparing their case before the Hilton-Young Commission, that they, the Indians should not seek or look for but avoid all outside support, His Excellency forgetting all the while how the White Settlers of Kenya had not left even seeking the help of their women folk when they threatened an open rebellion in 1922 and how he, himself while in London last year had wandered from door to door to bring about an immediate Federation of all the East African Territories which had been only prevented owing to the presence of Sir Donald Cameron the Governor of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika. Could His Excellency deny these facts?

NOT ASKING FOR THE MOON.

However in spite of his unwelcome utterances he was respected at the Conference and welcome in our "Eastern mysterious way," as the Mayor of Capetown chose to term it last year at a banquet given in honour of the Habibullah Deputation to South Africa and was garlanded, in our Eastern fashion by Mrs. Phadke. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, though unprepared, being called upon to reply to His Excellency's speech, had replied adequately. He there and then reminded Sir Edward Grigg that when the Indians in Kenya were asking for equal rights of British citizenship they were not asking for the moon. For a moment the Indians forgot what the Governor had said but they could not as rational beings totally forget the insult offered by His Excellency to the two members of the Government of India by making reference to their presence and it did leave a sting on the minds of the Indians. Strong protests were made against his utterances.

But before Kunwar Maharaja Singh and Mr. R. B. Ewbank sailed for India they had with untiring efforts been able to create a certain amount of harmony amongst the Indians and Europeans in Kenya. And these two gentlemen who had well and fittingly earned the reception of all the Indians in all the East African Territories they visited must have returned to India with great hopes and with great satisfaction they would have been able to report of their good work in East Africa. They will be sorry, I am sure, to learn that all they did has been put to nought by Sir Edward Grigg again.

(To be Continued).

BRITAIN'S "CHILD MARRIAGES"

MARRIED GIRLS OF EIGHTEEN

Child marriages in the East stir Western pity and indignation, but some Englishmen think a little of this might be spared for the same subject at home. Of course, it is admitted by E. Arnot Robertson, in the London "Daily Mail," the English do not marry their girls when they are actually children, but, according to sociologists, the development of a twelve-year-old Eastern-bred girl living in a tropical climate is equivalent to that of a girl of sixteen or seventeen in the West. At eighteen or nineteen, he goes on to say, numbers of English girls, with the approval of their parents, make the choice which is supposed to decide the whole course of their lives, and we read:

"Not only are these nice young things not legally of age; they are not even considered of an age when their opinion on any matter of importance would be thought worth listening to for a moment. And yet they are expected to discern among the jolly youths who dance with them and take them about in cars or on the backs of motor-bicycles, the ones who will settle down into the most suitable companions for the very different women they themselves will become in ten or twenty years.

"During the last hundred years or so the average marriage age for girls has advanced a good deal, but not in proportion to the drastic changes in women's outlook and position. In the days when English girls of sixteen were pledged in marriage by their fathers without being consulted at all, women were entirely household chattels.

GIRLS OF EIGHTEEN.

"They were brought up to hope for the best in the matter of their husbands' occasional sobriety and fidelity, but not to expect too much; and in any case among the leisured classes they would not have been allowed to get to know the man well before marriage, however old they were, so that it made no difference to the choice how young they were pledged.

"Moreover, once married, there was no escape for them: a fact which made, if not for contentment, at least for endurance. Nowadays, with divorce always a possibility, marriage must be far more satisfactory than it used to be, in order to endure at all—which emphasizes the importance of the choice.

"Neither in England nor in India would legal interference be advisable; there are some girls of eighteen in this country who are admirably fitted to make the most important decision of their lives, though the majority, are not; and, on the other hand, there are plenty of young women of twenty-one andd twenty-three who are still too immature."

LONDON METALS.

	London, June 21.
Copper, English Best Selected	£67-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-1/2
Yellow Metal	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£210-1/2

INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA
Perfectly Safe-sure and Radical Cure.
Asthmatic patients suffering for 20, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if the diseases are inherited or acquired must be radically cured by using the Specific.
It is Guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from the very first day of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives.
For particulars, please apply to:—
A. D. CHATTERJEE, Proprietor,
(Dept. 15), 94, Oudh Gharbi,
Benares City.
R910B

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, June 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality	77	0	0
China clay, bazar quality	65	0	0
Earina supra (Dutch)	12	6	0
Epsom Salt	3	6	0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9	4	0
Sago Flour, market quality	9	0	0
Maize Starch, Continental	11	12	0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16	4	0
Zinc Chloride German	15	8	0
Magnesium Chloride German	4	2	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32	4	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	30	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	24	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil 50 per cent. Guaranteed	22	0	0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	16	8	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8	14	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	8	12	0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Large	7	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8	4	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8	10	0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8	2	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8	2	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30	8	0
Soda Ash	7	2	0
Bichromate of Soda Small Pkg.	27	0	0
Brown Sugar of Lead Pkg.	32	12	0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	24	0	0
	Per lb.		
Aniline Salt Electro	0	5	9
Antimony Salt	0	5	8
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0	9	9
Hydro Sulphide, English	0	8	6
Acetic Acid	0	7	0
Formal-de-hyde	0	5	9

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £9/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment seller June/July £18/17/6

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid June/July £16/0/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/2/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 21.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers July/Aug. 28/9
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Sept/Dec. 29/2-1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 21.

Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers July 49/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers June 47/9
Wheat South Australian.—
Shipment sellers June/July 52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	13/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	13/3-3/4
c. & f. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	13/2
c. & f. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	13/2-3/4

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free
Sample Packets for
LEUCODERMA
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of mail).

Week ending 16th June, 1928.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into sight	89	13,958	18,681
Receipts at U.S. Ports	39	8,316	12,840
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	33	1,403	2,516
To Continent	117	4,754	6,213
To Japan, Canada, etc.	10	1,143	1,985
Total	160	7,300	10,714
World's spinners takings of American cotton	282	14,180	16,528
Deliveries to shippers:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	64	3,414	2,801
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American ports		995	1,387
Stocks at American interior towns		494	534
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,764	2,544
Total		3,253	4,465
Last week		3,446	4,689
Difference on week		—193	—224
Stocks of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		859	1,497
U.S.A. Consumption for May		578	633
U.S.A. Consumption total for the season		5,883	5,971
U.S.A. Mill Stocks		2,306	2,921

	This week.	Last week.
Exports of American cotton to India	200	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)	68,905	68,700

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Coporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£90-3/4
Conversion Loan	£77-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Stering Loan	£61-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	£56
War Loans 5 p. c.	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/9-5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 21.

Demand Bills 487.37

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 21.

Silver—Poor support. Business small. Market quietly steady.

Spot	27-1/8
Forward	27-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-13/16 p. c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-15/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.41-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-7/8
T T Brussels on London	84.93
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.90
T T Berne on London	25.31
T T Paris on London	124.18
T T London on Prague	164.68

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June 21.

Total Bullion	£171,700,000
Public Deposits	£24,400,000
Other Deposits	£98,100,000
Government Securities	£31,700,000
Other Securities	£52,400,000
Notes and Coin	£56,400,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£266,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	46.03 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 15-11/16

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. P[illegible]	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Brit[illegible]	Nil
Day's Exports to the Conti[illegible]	2,000

CROPS FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE

TOTAL SUSPENSION OF REVENUE DEMANDED

DRUG MALGUZAR TORTURED BY DACOITS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 20

The local government has at last issued a communique on the failure of crops in the Jubbulpore division and the relief measures undertaken by it to give relief to the poor agriculturists by advancing loans, opening test works and remitting collection of revenue. In the Jubbulpore district only 52 per cent. revenue has been suspended. Protest meetings have been held in different places protesting against the collection of 48 per cent. of revenue and requesting the local Government to reconsider the matter and sanction the total suspension. The Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division has rought this fact to the notice of Government and it has agreed to examine the question once more.

The Agricultural Department is however concentrating on the problem of the supply of good varieties of rust-resisting seed. Orders have been placed for its supply.

REFORM IN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Education in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, C. P. has, it is understood, drawn up a scheme to introduce some useful and constructive reform in the C. P. High School Education. There was for some time past a general dissatisfaction at the working of the High School Education Act and a number of amendments were tabled in the last session of the C. P. Legislative Council. It is understood that the scheme provides for grace mark rules in some extreme cases. Particular attention has been paid to the courses of study to bring them in conformity within he standard of the same examination in other provinces. It is also proposed to delete certain unnecessary subjects which were never offered since the Board was created. A committee of educational experts will draw up the final scheme.

The Director of Public Instruction, C. P. invites applications from the Graduates and 'bona fide' residents of the C. P. and Berar for the State Scholarship of £250 per annum tenable in England for the study of Education and of English or continental methods of educational administration.

SHANKERACHARYA CHEATED.

An interesting story of how a man who posed as a big Zamindar hoaxed Shree Jagadguru Shankeracharya and also the arious institutions at Poona and how he was ultimately trapped and sent to jail has recently been brought to light.

It appears that one G. V. Deshmukh went to Nimgaon Nandura in the C. P. and after inspecting the Math expressed his desire to execute a gift of 192 acres of land to Shree Shankeracharya. He went to Akola and executed a deed of Rs. 25,000 the cost of 192 acres of land and extracted about Rs. 231 from the Shankeracharya on some pretext. Deshmukh then went to Poona and there visited the Seva Sadan, Widows' Home, Women's University and the Tilak School and expressed his desire to make handsome donations to them. He however requested them to lend him Rs. 250 to enable him to pay off rent on his land. However some people grew suspicious of the bona fides of the man who, although he posed as a big zamindar wanted to borrow Rs. 250. Information was sent to the police who prosecuted the man. Investigation is proceeding.

DACOIT'S BARBARITY.

A story of a daring dacoity in which a malguzar was branded with torches by dacoits through the effects of which he ater died, has recently been brought to light.

It appears that a number of dacoits invaded the house of a malguzar in a village Takam in the Drug district, situated at some distance from the main village. His servants were kept at a distance by the dacoits who pelted them with stones. The dacoits tortured the malguzar with torches in order to force him to deliver the keys of his safe. The female members were also very much harassed. The dacoits however ran away on the approach of the villagers with whatever booty they could get hold of. It is understood that the Malguzar succumbed to his injuries. The dacoits are still at large.

The Nagpur District Council has decided to establish Village Panchayats at suitable places in the Nagpur District. A Village Panchayat Committee has been formed to push on the work.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League, C. P., has collected Rs. 40,746 for the construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the Central Provinces and Berar. Besides this Rs. 5,000 are expected from the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh States and Rs. 3,000 from a donor and some donations from some Municipalities and District Councils.

Under the auspices of the C. P. and Berar Blind Relief Association a residential school for the blind will be opened at Nagpur on the 1st August, 1928.

A society to help the cause of widow marriage has been established at Damoh.

The Local Government has nominated Messrs. N. A. Dravid and Ravi Shanker Shukla as members of the Executive Council of the Nagpur University.

CHIEF OF AUNDH AT SHOLAPUR

SPEECH ON PHYSICAL CULTURE

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 18.

The monsoon has made a fine start this side of the country and we had already about 4 to 5 inches of rain. The peasant class has already commenced its agricultural operations, and if the rain favours it in the same way as now, it expects a good harvest. There has been a strong, continuous westerly breeze and more rain is expected. The weather is cool and enjoyable.

Shrimant Balasaheb Pant, Chief of Aundh, well-known for his industrial zeal and physical culture propaganda, paid a visit to this place to-day. Presiding over a crowded meeting of about 2 to 3,000 citizens in the evening convened under the auspices of the "Sholapur Arogya Mandal" to celebrate its sixth anniversary day, the Chief Saheb spoke with enthusiasm and earnestness. He showed how necessary it was for everybody to build his physical body which was best achieved by the simplest exercise of "Namaskars" which cost them nothing. He exhorted the public to avoid taking oily and spiced food which did immense harm than good and give up the unhealthy habit of taking tea.

The Chief Saheb in the afternoon visited the Tikekar Textile Mill and the Shri Shiwaji Metal Works Co., Ltd. both situated at Tikekarwadi. He was keenly interested in the various operations such as Warping, Winding, Weaving, Dyeing which were explained to him by the Managen. He was thoroughly satisfied with all that he saw particularly with the Sarees of new designs and patterns of new borders manufactured in the mill.

From the Tikekar Textile Mills he visited the Shri Shiwaji Metal Works Ltd. where water-heaters of new and patented designs of Dr. Kirloskar called "Hot Springs" are manufactured.

This morning after attending the local Scout rally the Chiefsaheb left Sholapur for Poona in the noon.

BOMBAY WORKING MENS' INSTITUTE.

At the last annual examination of the Textile Technical School Classes of the Social Service League, conducted by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, in the Bombay Presidency the folowing 17 students were declared successful out of the 22 who had appeared for the examination:—

CARDING & SPINNING.

III Year:—(1) Mr S P Chowdhary, (2) Mr R Jacob.

I Year:—(1) Mr V M Vaidya, (2) Mr K S Mancharkar, (3) Mr B D Savant, (4) Mr. V G Chougule.

WEAVING.

III Year:—(1) Mr L S Padke, (2) Mr N M Morye, (3) Mr G L Khandalkar

II Year:—(1) Mr R T Mhatre, (2) Mr. P S Pradhan.

I year:—(1) Mr N B Kuyeshkara, (2) Mr S T Salvi, (3) Mr D R Shinde, (4) Mr D B Shinde, (5) Mr. D W Gokhale, (6) Mr K M Patil.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Sind.—No rain during week. Water-supply for drinking adequate. Locusts appeared in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Larkana, and caused slight damage in Thar Parkar.

Gujarat.—Rain during week nearly general. Sowing operations commenced in most places. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Thana.

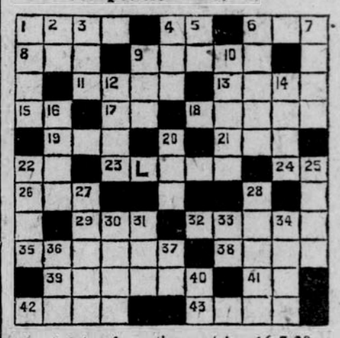
Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Poona and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of East Khandesh, Bijapur and Dharwar.

Preparations for kharif cultivation in progress in some places and sowing commenced elsewhere. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	29 to 56
Gujarat	18 to 41
Konkan	22 to 37
Deccan	1 to 38
Karnatak	16 to 23

Rs. 1200/- Given in Cash Prizes every month.
Clues strictly in accordance with "Chambers twentieth century."
The STANDARD Cross Word Competition.
1st Prize Rs. 700/- 2nd Prize Rs. 250/- 3rd Prize Rs. 150/-
Rs. 70/- to sender of largest number of attempts and Rs. 30 to the next best effort.
Winners of the 1st prize may not participate in the 3rd prize only.

Competition No. 3.



Last date of posting entries 16-7-28.

CLUES ACROSS.

1. Powder.
4. To extend.
6. A female animal. (Rev.)
8. To daub with ink.
9. Jarring.
11. A genus of wading birds.
13. Teats.
15. And (Fr.)
17. A prefix meaning "Into."
18. Whits (Scot).
19. "DOG" (Jumbled).
21. Tepid.
22. A marginal reading in the Hebrew bible (Curt).
23. To glide.
24. Consonants.
26. A difficulty.
29. Any distinctive practice.
32. The lashes. (Shak).
35. Idle talk.
38. To fling.
39. A broad flat fish.
41. With "I" in the centre it means "A Sip."
42. To believe.
43. Willing (Beheaded).

CLUES DOWN.

1. Dreadful.
2. Negative prefix.
3. A long narrow wooden snow shoe.
4. To talk boastfully.
5. Alternative.
6. Gracious.
7. A tax.
9. A Hebrew liquid measure.
10. The handle of anything.
12. Prays.
14. Worries.
16. Dead grass. (Prov.)
20. A number.
22. To unite closely.
25. Inner bark of lime tree.
27. A sign.
28. A mark of infamy.
30. Confusion.
31. A proposed coin (Jumbled).
33. A suffix meaning "belonging to."
34. To observe.
36. A monkey.
37. A suffix meaning "Out."
40. Double vowels.

IMPORTANT.

The puzzle has been set with a view to testing the skill and intelligence of the competitors and unnecessary alternatives have definitely been avoided. Every qualifying entry gets a share. In case of ties the prizes will be divided, combined or added to, at the discretion of the management, whose decision in all such cases must be accepted as binding and final.

A correct solution is one which agrees letter by letter with the key solution deposited with "The Sunday Times" Lahore. The first prize will be awarded to the correct or the nearest correct solution and other prizes in order of merit.

The fee for each entry is Re. 1 and Rs. 5 for every six entries at a time, which may be sent by M. O. or G. C. Notes.

Solutions and fees should be addressed to:—
THE STANDARD
CROSS WORD COMPETITION
LAHORE CANTT. (PUNJAB).

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN FIRM ON HIGHER LIVERPOOL—CROP ACCOUNTS UNFAVOURABLE—GENERAL BUYING AND SHORT COVERING—PRICES ADVANCE 37 POINTS—HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION—SHARP DECLINE—FUTURES 12 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER

New York, June 21.

Full response from Liverpool and increased strength, induced the New York futures market to open at a rise of 7 points. Crop reports continue unfavourable and further rains in Oklahoma and Arkansas stimulated considerable covering and fresh buying. The crop, particularly in the Eastern and Central belts is causing anxiety and sellers are very cautious. Shortage of contracts resulted in a rise of 37 points over previous closing prices, when considerable long liquidation by recent buyers checked the rise and a good deal of the early improvement was lost during the last hour. The market closed at a net rise of 12 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 21.65c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 20 to 17 points. Spot cotton was difficult to buy and prices rose by 25 points to 21.31c.

COTTON ORACLE'S FORECAST

MINOR BULLISH TREND.

New York, June 21.

"The minor trend has turned up and there should be a further advance. The market should be bought on next decline. Buy on 20|30 points reaction."

At present the market is sensitive to the declining crop prospects and shorts are covering freely. Recent advanced was mostly due to covering and fresh buying as a result of return of confidence in present values. Materially higher prices are eagerly awaited by professional operators and although we may have occasional reactions as a result of over enthusiasm, we see no reason to change our bullish opinion and strongly advise purchases in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

"Advance checked by heavy liquidation from recent buyers."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable firm New York:—

October Highest 21.50 plus .37 (2-04 p.m.), lowest 21.20 plus .7 (at the opening).

Messrs. Umrigar & Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Weather continues unpromising, but at present would confine purchase to moderate breaks."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July	21.10+.12
October	21.29+.16
December	21.16+.15
January	21.01+.15
March	20.93+.15
Middling Spot	21.65+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 21.

July	21.06+.20
October	20.76+.17
Middling Spot	21.31+.25

NEW YORK.

New York, June 21.

New York, 11 a.m. (As know in Liverpool at closing time).

July	21.11
October	21.29
January	21.99
New York. Noon Call.	
July	21.08
October	21.25
January	20.96
New Orleans, 9.30 a.m.	
July	21.00
October	20.73
January	20.60

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 21-6-28	8245000	12877000
Receipts Yesterday 21-6-28	5000	5000
Exports to date 21-6-28	7079000	10724000
Stock at Ports 15-6-28	995000	1387000
Stock Interior Towns 15-6-28	494000	534000
Stock Liverpool 15-6-28	859000	1337000
Visible Supply 15-6-28	3253000	4453000
Quantity in Sight 15-6-28		

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OPEN FIRM ON REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE RAINS—WAVE OF GENERAL BUYING—STRADDLE BUYING—FUTURES 19 TO 18 POINTS HIGHER—EGYPTIAN FUTURES RISE BY 45 TO 40 POINTS.

Liverpool, June 21.

The Liverpool futures market opened better than expectation at a rise of 13 to 12 points on reports of excessive rains. The improvement was carried further on general buying in conjunction with straddle buying. The sentiment has decidedly grown in favour of cotton and the market remained active throughout the day and finally closed at a rise of 19 to 18 points. Spot cotton was in fair demand and sales figured at 5,000 Bales. Middling American spot prices rose 21 points to 11.66d. per lb.

Empire futures fully responded to the firmness of Americans and closed at a rise of 17 points. There was considerable covering and buying for Egyptian futures which caused a rise of 45 to 40 points in prices to-day.

New York futures at the time of close were about 13 to 16 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

General view in Liverpool is bullish due to unfavourable crop reports regarding the Central and Eastern Belts.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing. Crop accounts are poor and it is late. Long interest appears to be pretty well liquidated. The market will be governed for the present by crop accounts."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light rains Memphis District, warm.

(2) Market advanced on crop accounts unfavourable, general buying, straddle buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains Memphis, warm, scattered showers."

From New Orleans:—

"Weather too rainy, market will be higher if crop accounts continue unfavourable. Technical position of cotton is strong. Think well of buying on any dips due to week-end liquidation."

Messrs. Brennan & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Crop accounts continue unfavourable."

Another Liverpool friend cabled:—

(1) "General rains Texas Arkansas, heavy rains Oklahoma, outside buying and covering."

(2) "Crop complaints increasing every probability work higher."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 21. Opening	Closing
June		11.30+.19
July	11.21	11.26+.19
August		11.20+.19
September		11.16+.19
October	11.06	11.11+.19
November		11.02+.19
December		11.02+.20
Jnuary	10.98	11.02+.19
February		11.01+.18
March		11.01+.18
April	10.96	11.00+.18
May	10.96	11.00+.18
June		10.99+.18
Middling Spot		11.66+.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, June 21. Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 21.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.55+.20
Scinde, Fine	8.80+.20
Scinde, Superfine	9.05+.20
Bengal, Good	8.30+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	9.15+.20
Bengal, Fine	8.80+.20
Oomra, Good	8.85+.20
Fully Good	9.15+.20
Oomra, Fine	9.45+.20
Broach, Fully Good	10.05+.20
Broach, Fine	10.30+.20
Broach, Superfine	10.55+.20

BOMBAY

SCATTERED SELLING ON REACTION THEORY—EASIER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, June 22.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 399-8 for Broach July-August delivery and ruled quiet on long liquidation. Liverpool advices were also weak and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach July-August	398	4	0
Broach April-May	406	0	0
Oomra July	364	0	0
Oomra, December-January	372	0	0
Bengal July	339	8	0
Bengal December-January	337	8	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 22.

The forward market opened at Rs. 397|12 and after declining little improved on scattered buying. The close was quiet but steady and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	398	4	0
Broach Apl/May	405	12	0
Oomra July	364	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	373	0	0
Bengal July	338	8	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	338	0	0

DAILY ROOM RATE

June 22.

Bengal 338 D. J.
Bengal 338 J. A.
Broach 406 A. M.
Broach 398 J. A.
Umra 373 D. J.
Umra 364 J. A.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	359	352	345	338	330
S. P.	357	350	343	336	328
Rajputana	359	352	345	338	330
Broach		417	402	402	395
S. D.		412	407	400	393
P. A.		427	422	415	407
K. V.		403	400	395	388
Dholera		400	397	392	385
Kalajin		400	397	392	385
Cutch			412	407	400
Surat		464	459	454	449
Rajpipla		460	455	450	445
Navsari		484	479	474	469
Umra No. 3	382	375	368	358	
C. P. No. 1	404	397	390	380	
C. P. No. 2	393	386	379	369	
Khandesh		364	354	344	334
Muthia			344	334	324
Southern		399	394	389	384
Comptah			424	414	404

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Volkart Bros. Sindh American 421.
100 Volkart Bros Rapjipla 444.
100 Lanke & Co. Sailu 280.
100 Tata & Co. Pulgaon 355.
100 Nisoo & Co. Mulkapur 335.
100 Nisoo & Co. Akola 332 1/2.
100 Forbes & Co. Ellichpur 370.
100 Forbes & Co. Barwaha 355.
100 Ralli Bros. Darwaha 335.
100 Bombay Company Amraoti 340.
100 H. Rambhugat Aurangabad 321.
100 Vardhman Bros. Jalna 338.
100 Vardhman Bros. Nagar 334.
100 K. Devchand & Co. Bagalkot 400.
100 K. Devchand & Co. Aligarh 338.
100 Volkart Bros. Arvi 370.
100 Volkart Bros. Miyachanu 407.
100 Japan T. & Co. Amraoti 376.
100 Japan T. & Co. Pandhurna 377.
100 A. Damodar Kalajin 386.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 22. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	350	
Bengal Fine	345	335
Bengal F.G.	340	330
Sindh-Punjab Fine	345	335
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	340	330
Wardha-Hingt Fine	390	380
Nagpur Fine	390	380
Yeotmal Fine	385	370
Arvi Fine	385	370
Amraoti Fine	375	350
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	370/72	350
Mulkapur Fine	360/62	340/45
Khandesh Fine	355/58	335
Muthia Fine		320/25
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	375	
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	340
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.		340
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365/70	340/45
Burwah Sanavad Fine	360/65	335/40
Surat	465	
Navsari		
Broach F.G.	400/405	
Broach (Fine	410/415	
Westerns M.G.	385	
,, H.G.		
Cambodia	475/80	
Miraj/Sangli	400	
Dholera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 28.

London Ready 27/2.
London Forward 27/2.
America cent 60/-.
China opening Ready 62/2 closing: Market is closing.

Ashad opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
61/14	62/3	61/14	62/2
Tejimundi-/11/-.			
Sawan 61/13	62/2	61/13	62/1
Tejimundi 1/6.			

"Tone of Silver" Firm. China bought. China was a seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9.
Ashad 21/7/3.
Sawan 21/8/3.
National city 21/8/3.
Narondass Manordass Bar Gold 21/8.
Narrendass Motilall Bar Gold 21/6/9.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 22.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5-7|8.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 June.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32 July|Aug.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 June|Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276.
Bank's selling T T 275-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 274-1|4.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269-1|4.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1|4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1|4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 139-1|2.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 182-1|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87-3|4 21 inst.
Shanghai|London closed 22nd inst.
London|Japan 1|10-7|8 21st inst.
London Paris 124.20 21 inst.
London|Belgium 34.930 21st inst.
London|Switzerland 25.31 21st inst.
London|Italy 92.85 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 21st inst. £4|4|10-1|4; 20th inst. £4|4|10
Silver London Ready/21st inst 27-1|8; 20th inst. 27-1|4.
Silver London Forward 21st inst. 27-1|8 20th inst. 27-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 21st inst. 59-7|8 20th inst. 59-7|8.
London Discount 3 Mos 21st inst. 3 13|16 p.c; 20th inst. 3 13|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 21st inst. 3 15|16 p.c; 20th inst. 3 15|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-1|4 per cent 3 mos 3-1|2 per cent 6 mos 4 per cent. 12 mos 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 22.

3 Months discounts 3-13|16 per cent.
6 Months discounts 3-15|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-1|4 to 5-1|2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4-1|4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

(Continued from column 6).

50 B. Tramway	157/8
50 Tramway Pref.	94/8
2250 Bombay Steam	282/8
50 Bombay Telephone	50/12
10 Bundi Cement	25/4
200 Indian Cement	367/8
10 Central India Mining	17
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	4/8
sh. 2 do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	268/12
50 Katni Deferred	1000
25 New India Insur	20/10
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16/12
10 ,, ,, Pref.	12/8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	62
10 Shivrajpur	37
15 Scindia Steam	13/6
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	80/14
30 Tata Iron Deferred	300
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95
100 Tata Hydro	111/4
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	530
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

INDIAN CEMENTS TO RISE

Bombay, June 22.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates but ruled easy on scattered selling. There was absence of any buying power and when prices registered a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7/-, scattered covering resulted in a small rally, the closing tone wos quiet but steady.

FLUCTUATIONS.

B. Dyeing 903/12, 897/4, 900 Fazal 890 2/8, 66/4, 868/12 Pearl 570, 1, 62/8, 768/12 Century 416/4, 17/8, 12/8, 415.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were some irregular price givings in Tata Iron Shares, Defds opened at Rs. 301/4 improved to Rs. 302/8 but declined to Rs. 296/4. The close was steady at Rs. 300/- Ordinary after opening at Rs. 81/- improved as 4 and declined Re. 1/- to Rs. 80/4 but closed at Rs. 80/14. Hydros were quiet but steady at about Ds. 1111/4. Indian Cement was rather quiet on scattered liquidation. Owing to favourable end of the annual meeting it is anticipated that these are likely to open firm and with outside buying may be pushed between Rs. 380 and Rs. 390/-. We believe there will be considerable liquidation near the top and think it unsafe to follow the anticipated improvements. There was some selling in India Bank shares Scindia was rather steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, June 22.

	Paid up. Closing rates, Rs.
100 Ahmed Advance	372/8
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cottop	312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	900
200 Fazulbhoy	868/12
250 Century	415
100 Central India	502/8
500 Central India Pref.	487/8
100 Colaba Land	123/12
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	163/12
250 Currim	200
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	93/12
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/13/9
100 Elphinstone	16
50 Finlay	122/8
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	23/8
100 Gokak	123/12
100 Indian Bleaching	260
25 Central	26
100 Indore Malwa	370
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	15/4
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	251/4
100 Laxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrai Sed.	8
100 Madhowji	81/4
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100 Morarji	1550
200 New Great	261/4
100 New City	112/8
200 Pearls	468/12
100 Phoenix	383/12
200 Pabaney	253/12
100 Sholapur	6800
2500 Simplex	1328
50 Swan	122/8
100 Swadeshi	487/8
500 Tata Mill	62/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	2775

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1495
125 Imperial	371/4
50 India	94/8
£5 Eastern	93/8
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantej	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry. xd	98/8
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97/8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
500 Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	732/8
100 Alcock	388/12
125 B. Burma	821/4
125 B. Burma No. T	302/8
10 Br. India Insurance	7

(Continued Column 4.)

TRADE AND FINANCE.

SUBSTITUTE DECLINE IN TRAD. DEMAND

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Bombay, June 22.

MONEY.

During the forepart of the week call funds were quoted at 5-3/4 per cent. to 6 per cent. However, following the reduction yesterday in the Bank rate from 7 to 6 per cent the rate declined to 5-1/4 to 5-1/2 per cent. While the local market does not find funds particularly plentiful, money is easy in other centres with the result that the trade demand has declined by the substantial amount of about Rs 515 lakhs. Since the issuance of its last statement, the Bank has repaid a further sum of three crores of rupees thus reducing the balance due to Government to one crore of rupees. The present low cash balance of the Bank and the low percentage of cash to liabilities would seem to preclude any further reduction in the Bank rate in the near future. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4-1/2 per cent. two months 4 per cent. three months 3-1/2 per cent and six months 3-1/2 to 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 15th June 1928, shows a further decline of Rs. 85.24 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 11,21,68,000 as compared with Rs. 13.66 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.59, a decrease of 0.15 per cent under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have fallen by Rs. 330.62 lakhs by Rs. 205.37 lakhs, while cash credits are up by Rs. 47,42 lakhs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 157.54 lakhs to Rs. 5,37 crores and other deposits show a small increase of Rs. 26.07 lakhs to Rs, 71,66 crores, The Bank rate has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. effective 21st June 1928.

While a fair volume of business was transacted in gilt-edged securities, there were no important price changes. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper remained steady at about Rs. 75-9 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-9. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were stationary at Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102/4, 5-1/2 per cent 1928 Bond were in demand at Rs. 105-2 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102 14 and Rs. 101/2 and 1932 at Rs. 105-10. 6 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 111. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan stands at Rs. 88/4 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-12.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows a decline of Rs. 294.93 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 179.33 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 104.39 lakhs to Rs. 95.73 crores and silver bullion under coinage shows a very slight increase of Rs. 0.42 lakhs to Rs. 3.48 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 17.40 lakhs to Rs. 42.11 crores, with an almost corresponding increase of Rs. 47.66 lakhs to Rs. 4.24 crores in securities in London. This is probably due to the realisation of part proceeds of the recent sales of Government silver. The figure under internal bills of exchange is shown at Rs. 4 crores indicating the recent payment of an equal amount by the Bank to Government. The percentage of metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.92 as against 70.18 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of the 15th June 1928 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores).
Notes in Circulation	Rs. 179.33
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
Total	Rs. 219.33

ASSETS.

	(in crores).
Silver coin and bullion	Rs. 95.88
Rupee securities	Rs. 42.11
Internal bills of Exchange	Rs. 4.00
Gold securities	Rs. 51.71
Gold coin and bullion in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin and bullion in England	Rs. 2.87
Total	Rs. 219.33

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 29.82.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in sterling exchange have been distinctly easy and the ready rate is now quoted at 1s. 5-7/8d. for sellers and 1s. 5-15/16d. for buyers. This decline is chiefly ascribable to marked weakness in Calcutta and the lessened number of export bills appearing here. Government have again rejected all tenders for sterling. The following are the forward rates:— June 1s.5-7/8d. July 1s. 5-27/32d. August 1s. 5-27/32d. September 1s. 5-7/8d.; October 1s. 5-29 32d. November 1s. 5-15/16d.; December/January 1s. 5 31/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has declined and closes at dol. 4.87 13/16. French francs and the Belga were steady 124.18 and 34.94, while the Italian lira depreciated to 92.20.

GOLD.

Quiter sterling exchange imparted some strength to the gold market but no great volume of business ensued. The price of ready steadily improved from Rs. 21/5/6 to Rs. 21/3/9 per tola. The off-take is unchanged at about 12,000 tolas per day while stocks on hand have fallen slightly to about 3-1/2 lacs tolas. Sovereigns are almost unchanged at Rs. 13 7 and Rs. 13/7/3 for ready and forward (delivery 20th June). In London the quotation for gold fell from 84s.11d. to 84s.10d. but closed at Rs. 84s.10-3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/9 and Rs. 21/5/6 for ready, Rs. 21/7/3 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 4th July settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 for 2nd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £50,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £87,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,02,683 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000 and from Durban £30,000 shipped on the 18th instant.

SILVER.

Limited trading with comparatively minor price fluctuations have characterised the silver market this week. As a result of conditions prevailing in Shanghai, the price trend here has been somewhat downward. The initial quotation for ready was Rs. 62/5 and after touching a low of Rs. 61/8, improved to Rs. 61/14 and closes at Rs. 62/0. China Banks did not display very great interest while American Banks both bought and sold. The inclusion of a portion of the last settlement demand places the figure for the daily average off-take at 125 bars, while heavy arrivals from abroad have swelled the stocks on hand to about 4,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 8-9/16d. to 2s. 8-1 4d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 27-5/16d. and 27-1/8d. for ready and 27-1/4d. and 27-1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62/5 and Rs. 61/8 for ready Rs. 62/6 and Rs. 61/9 for 9th July settlement and Rs. 6275 and Rs. 61/9 for 6th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £105,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 2863 bars and Rs. 17,699 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £95,000.

YARN MARKET

Bombay, June 22.

With very little cotton position and the continuance of the Mill Strike in Bombay Indian yarns have naturally shown an improving tendency and prices have gone up to the extent of about 1/4 anna per lb. all round with a firm undertone at the close. Demand from consuming centres has been showing gradual improvement but it is very surprising that in spite of the present most favourable circumstances for a rapid rise in prices the improvement has been very very slow and this is chiefly ascribed to the heavy stock of cloth which have been offered at comparatively lower rates and the consequent inability of the weavers to stand in competition against the mill cloth on the present basis of yarn prices. In other yarns there has been also a gradual improvement except in Artificial Silk yarn where prices have a tendency to decline yet further. On the whole the turnover during the week has been better than during the past several weeks and reports from consuming districts are a shade better.

English Yarns:—There have been satisfactory sales from stock but the prices realised are yet much lower than the replacing cost. Manchester prices have been very high and spinners are very firm in view of the proposal for the curtailment of production. Very little business has been done for forward delivery with Manchester on account of disparity in prices.

Japanese Yarns:—Import houses have been quoting about Rs. 10 per package higher than before in sympathy with the rise in cotton and also steady exchange. Enquiries in this class of yarns have increased particularly in Mercerised yarns where prices have been showing better tendency. Forward business has been done in smaller quantities at somewhat better rates.

Sampin:—Have been very firm and exchange remains more or less unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Prices have been declining owing to slack demand, heavy stocks, large arrivals and continued weak advices from the manufacturers. Market continues dull with downward tendency.

Indian Yarns:—Stocks at the mills have been decreasing and stocks in the bazar have also considerably reduced during the last few days Dealers who have been holding the well-known chapp in small quantities have been demanding higher rates from their buyers, who have been buying only small quantities sufficient for their immediate requirements. The Mill Strike yet continues and hardly there is any sign of an immediate settlement. It is however to be noted that the immediate needs of some of the consuming districts have been supplied by the up-country mills and as a very big scarcity is not found by the buyers prices have not been rapidly improving as was expected before. On the whole however day after day the scarcity in several well-known chapps is being increasingly felt and prices have been therefore going up.

The future tendency is certainly very hopeful and we expect gradual improvement in course of time.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

During the week under report, a quantity of 400 tons Deshargarh Coal; and a quantity of 150 tons Seshpore Peniati Coal, ex s.s. "Hakuho Maru" have changed hands at Rs. 16-12 per ton and Rs. 16-8 per ton c.i.f. respectively. The market is absolutely dull, chiefly owing to the labour strike which is yet lingering on since two months.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

9th June, 1928:—Villa de Matz, Natal Group, Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

13th June, 1928:—Hakuho Maru, Desh.-Seeb-Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

STEAMER EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

1st July, 1928:—Cambrian Countess, Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Natal Group Coal, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-8.

Burnside Natal Coal June shipt, C. I. F. 21 Sh., Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18-8.

Deshargarh, C. I. F. Rs. 16-12; Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-4.

Seebpore-Poniati C. I. F. Rs. 16-8; Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following weekly report on the 21st instant:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Since we last reported, slightly more activity has been evident in securities under the influence of easier money conditions. Actually very little change in quotations has taken place nor do we look for any appreciable price alterations.

Bargains have been struck in 1945-55 Loan around 106/9 and in 4 per cent 1954-57 at 93/13. 6 per cent 1930 Bonds changed hands at 102/13, 5-1/2 per cent 1928 bonds have buyers around 105/1, whilst 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan has been done at 111 in small lots.

The Imperial Bank of India rate has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

	Redn. Yield.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper (taxable) 75.9-1/2	4.19
4 p.c. Conversion Loan (taxable) 94.2	4.36
4 p.c. 1934/37 (taxable) 93.13	4.36
4 p.c. 1960/70 (taxable) 88.2	4.19
5 p.c. 1935 (taxable 100.14	4.40
5 p.c. 1929-47 (taxable) 100.2	4.51
5 p.c. 1933 (taxfree) 102.2	4.56
5 p.c. 1945/55 (taxfree) 103.9	4.58
5-1/2 p.c. 1928 (taxfree) 105.2	4.81
6 p.c. 1930 (taxfree) 102.14	4.76
6 p.c. 1931 (taxfree) 104.0	4.75
6 p.c. 1932 (taxfree) 105.10	4.60
6-1/2 p.c. Bom. Dev. Loan 111.2	4.72

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Very dull conditions have to be recorded in this section and the volume of trading has been poor. Some slight improvement in quotations took place to-day under the influence of reports that some substantial sales of piecegoods had been effected. Stocks at the mills however still remain on the high side and up till now the demand has been poor. This evening an agreement has been reached between the Mill Owners on the question of Wage Standardization and it remains to be seen how the workers' unions view the situation. Simplex which at one time dropped to 120 from 154/8 have since recovered to 133/12. Sassoon Silks have small buyers at 89 while Gokaks show an improving tendency at 123/12 with sellers scarce.

Business for August account opened yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

In this section the turnover continues disappointing but Cement shares have been to the forefront.

Bank Shares:—Imperials have eased to 1495 and 370 after having seen good business at higher rates, India Banks have been outstanding with a rise to 95/4 and look good for 100. Easterns have small sellers at 93/8 with Centrals at 26. Baroda Banks quote 91.

Railway Shares:—Central Provinces have changed hands at 98/8XD and Prantej at 902/8. Pattis have sellers at 138 and Sialkot at 102. Saras were done at 97 with buyers out for Larkhanas at 89.

Cement Shares:—These counters show an all-round advance with the Killick Nixon group to the fore. Bundis were done at 25/4 and Punjabs at 16/12. Katnis have buyers at 263/12 and the Defd. at 955. It is reported that dividends of Rs. 7 and 37/8 respectively are to be paid on the ord. and Defd. shares. Shahabad look a likely lock up at 165 C.D. with Gwalior quoting 109.

Manganese Shares:—Both Shivrajpurs and C.I.M.'s look easier at 17 and 36/12 respectively.

Shipping Shares:—Bombay Steams have improved to 284/6 and look moderately valued. Scindias are a trifle firmer at 413 after touching 12-1/2.

Engineering Shares:—An easier tendency has developed in Alcock which close at 591/4. Tata Construction are called 68/12 with McKenzies at 302/8 sellers.

Bombay Trams:—Eased to-day 157/8 on strike rumours. Telephones are a firm spot at 50 C.D. buyers. The Company's latest Balance Sheet reflects great credit on the management and results are much improved.

Bombay Burmas at 828/12 and 302/8 are neglected. Bombay Ugands have small sellers at 30/8 whilst Belapurs are unobtainable at 24/8.

Electric Supply Shares:—In this section a good demand continues. Karachis are asked for at 139/8 as are Surats at 118. Ahmedabads have buyers at 116 but no shares are offering. Those who have taken an interest in the Ajmer issue will be pleased to hear of its success it being hoped to close the lists next week.

Shares in the Hydro Electric group reflect an investment demand with slightly improved quotations as follows:—

Andhra Vly. Ord.	732-8
Andhra Vly. Pref.	990
Tata Hydro Ord.	1115
Tata Hydro Pref.	1020
Tata Power Ord.	530
Tata Power Pref.	917-8

Iron & Steel Shares:—In spite of strike influences, shares in the Tata group show a surprisingly steady tendency. So far there has been no reassuring news from the Works and the current years revenues must be considerably effected. We quote:

Tata Iron Ord.	80-14
Tata Iron Defd.	300
Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93-12

Business has been very quiet in both Indian Iron and Bengal Iron which quote 18-10 and Rs 17/8 respectively.

Rubber Stocks:—A further drop has taken place in London Stocks of 1398 tons to 41185 tons and the share market continues neglected.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. in their report dated 22nd inst. State as under:—

Securities and Cereals in America, seem to be recovering from the recent slump, and Wall Street opeerators are actively covering their "Shorts", in consequence of unfavorable crop conditions. The Bank rate may be reduced in the States owing to large exports of Gold and steadiness in 'Cross rate".

With the impoverished stocks of goods in the consuming centres of the States, a demand in textiles is most likely to spring up soon in consequence of the unpromising crop out-look and smaller stocks of cotton with spinners.

Our opinion remains unchanged.

Messrs. A. Norden in their week'y report dated 24th ultimo state as under:—

"In our opinion the present position is sound".

Messrs A Warden in their weekly report dated 24th ultimo state as under:—

"Taking into consideration the handicaps under which the newcrop has started, the weevil menace and other dangers which confront it, the disappearance into consumption channels of last season's burdensome surplus and the consequent necessity for a large crop this year, we feel convinced that a constructive attitude is advisable and we would take advantage of all fair recessions to make purchases. (New York May 20.79).

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report dated 6th instant. state as under.—

"We look for a fluctuating state of affairs during the next few weeks, ranging from 1075d to 11.25d for the October option and for the immediate future we should suggest purchasing at the foomer level and securing profits around the higher level forecasted. At the present time, we think that those with "bullish" views should retain a portion of their holdings for eventualities, even though it is quiet likely that purchases may be made on were favourable terms during the course of the present month."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their report dated 22nd inst. state as under:—

"In spite of the relative steadiness of the forward market conditions in the ready market grow daily more disheartening. In forward contract the Bazaar cannot continue to absorb offerings indefinitely and an outlet for actual cotton will have to be found: a steady Trade demand is the only sound means of providing this and so long as this not in evidence we cannot help but take a pessimistic view of the future."

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, June 22.

Although the stocks are very small, demand for ready Sugars was very limited and with lower prices reported from Karachi, local holders were very anxious to clear their stocks and prices have been reduced by fourteen annas per cwt. and the sympathy with decline the ready sugars May shipment and afloat cargoes have also declined by over three annas per cwt.

As regards New Crop June and onwards a very good business was done during last week end, and in the beginning of this week with stronger reports from Java and other countries and as the present low prices attract consumers there was good enquiry and June shipment was done at Rs. 8/13 to Rs. 8/10 and July September at Rs. 8/10 Rs. 8 13, October December at Rs. 8/12 to Rs. 8/15 and January March at Rs. 8/14 to Rs. 9/1. All Free Bombay Harbour terms. Total business done in estimated at about 7,000 tons chiefly by Chinese and Japanese Importers.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with good business doing for forward positions. Java reported a quiet market during last week end and steadied later on good demand chiefly from India. American Terminals reported highest in the 18th inst quoting 2.67, 2.76 and 2.68 for September/December and March and reported lowest on the 21st quoting 2.59, 2.69 and 2.66 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 19th inst quoting s.14/8-1/4d.; s.14/7-1/2 and s.14 9 for August October and December and reported lowest at the 16th inst., quietly s.14/3-3/4d., s.4/3-3/4d. and s.14/6 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

Ready Rs 16 equal to s.15/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 12,000 Bags.

May Rs. 9/6/6 equal to s.14 3 F. B. Harbour.

June Rs. 8/12/6 equal to s.13/2 F. B. Harbour.

July/Sept Rs. 8/12/6 equal to s.13/2 F. B. Harbour.

Oct/Dec Rs. 8 14 equal to s.13/4 F. B. Harbour.

Jan/March Rs. 9 equal to s.13/6 F. B. Harbour.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 22.

Our Market ruled weak at the commencement of the week under review, steady at the middle of the week and again weak at the close, in sympathy with the Foreign markets. Spot Prices on the whole registered a drop of about a Rupee per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Forward Prices also recorded a drop of about 2 to 3 Annas per cwt. There have been no fresh arrivals during this week. The highest and lowest rates this week were Rs. 16/12 and Rs. 15/13 for Java Ready Sugar. Rs. 9/9 and Rs. 9/6 for May, Rs. 8/13 and Rs. 8/11 for June, Rs. 8/12 1/2 and Rs. 8/10 for July-Sept and Rs. 8/14 1/2 and Rs. 8/12 for Oct.-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at about 4,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt.

Transshipment Rs. 10/12 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Pandit, Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Cohinur, Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, May Rs. 9/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.Dec Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Weak.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 22.

Wheat	12,964	Cwts.
Linseed	3,812	,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseed	985	,,
Poppyseed	58	,,
Groundnuts	1,186	,,
Castorseed	2,325	,,
Rice	2,467	,,
Myrabellams	775	,,
Cottonseed	3,459	,,
Mowraseed	215	,,
Gram	1,306	,,
Joowar	253	,,
Coal	2,477	Tons.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		304,537	312,515
Central India	278	293,032	293,590
Bars. & Nagar	340	311,994	197,009
Hyderabad-Gaorani		116,589	68,312
Berar	641	721,505	503,565
Central Provinces	89	393,588	227,462
Total Oomras	1,348	2,052,235	1,602,354
Dholera	3,946	296,073	178,170
N.-W. Provinces		64,228	57,340
Rajputana	70	72,272	53,106
Sind-Punjab		136,184	115,119
Broach	155	266,625	237,171
Coompta & Dharwar	214	122,801	117,768
Westerns-Northerns	607	42,219	58,005
Cocoanada		7	401
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		32,345	25,999
Persian		4,853	4,170
American		84,437	282,971
Egyptian and African	75	67,487	70,385
Comika, Burma & other sorts	69		252
Total	6,415	3,221,786	2,980,241

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 22.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to Yesterday	14th June This year	Last year
Europe	3,065	674,678	316,261
Japan & China	4,904	1,083,434	1,330,814
Coast Ports	518	23,475	25,635
Up-country by Rail		70,567	118,530
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		17,50	23,982
Total	8,487	1,893,783	1,810,222

PHOSFERINE Produced Best Form

Mr. Harry Vardon,

the world-famous veteran golfer, who has won six open Championships more than anyone else in the game, *writes*:—

"NERVE and muscle control is absolutely vital to the golfer and must be maintained consistently if success is to be won. In my own long experience, I have always found that any looseness or shakiness is quickly corrected by a course of Phosferine. To its use I attribute much of my own success in the game, and I know that its steadying effect has sustained me through many a stiff match. Taken altogether, Phosferine, is the best tonic I have struck, and will work wonders to prevent that dreaded 'cracking' in a crisis, the bugbear of all tournament golfers. When touring in the States, playing all day and travelling most of the night, its aid in enabling me to produce my best form under most exhausting conditions was invaluable."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

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Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Reception to Indian Olympic Hockey Team at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Senate meeting, 4 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting re: Bardoli Question, 2 p.m.

Mr. K. M. Munshi's address on late Mr. Das, Students' Brotherhood, 6-30 p.m. Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

Harwood League—Ulsters vs. Warwicks—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate will give an address on the late Mr. C. R. Das in the Hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspises of the above Corps a Conversational Meeting will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mr. D. K. Moorkar, at Umarkhadi.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswanda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagavad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The free singing class of the above Vidyalaya will be taken by Prof. Kapleshvari to-day (Saturday) at 5 to 7 p.m. in the Hall of the above institution at Thakurdwar, Bombay.

G WARD DIST. C. C

The special meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's Office.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Baliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Friday, the 22nd inst.

P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" who Mails from Bombay of the 16th inst arrived at Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 24th instant.

RENT ACT BILL MEETINGS.

Following meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Saturday) to consider and support the Rent Act Amendment Bill of Mr. Jamandas Bechar:—

(1) Desai and Manohar Buildings, situate the Post Office Lane at 9-30 p.m., in Mr. V. V. Ainapure will preside.

(2) the Deobai's Chawl, situate at Lady Jamshedjee Road at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. N. G. Taokar.

(3) Soman Buildings, Charni Road, at 5 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. P. N. Bhide.

(4) Manohar's Chawl No. 7, Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar at 9 p.m.

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GOOD-BYE SIR COWASJI

HIS "SENSE OF DUTY AND FAIR DEALING"

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

Proposing their health at the Farewell Dinner to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir at Government House on Friday, His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his speech, said:—

"I have been more than fortunate in my colleagues in Government since I came to Bombay, for I have had few changes, and, owing to the fact that both Sir Chunilal and Sir Cowasji were appointed by His Majesty the King Emperor Members of Council less than six months before I came out here, it has been my good fortune to have had them both as colleagues for nearly all my term of office. I wish much that there were to be no change and though this is no reflection on my new colleague present here tonight I, however, dislike changes, especially when Sir Cowasji and I have worked together so long, and at any rate so far as I am concerned, so well.

I am not going to embarrass Sir Cowasji with any long dissertation on his qualities or abilities. For five years he has had charge of one of the most difficult portfolios if not the most difficult in Government. The General Department is a kind of dumping ground for all matters which no one else wants. There are certain specified duties falling on that Department, such as Irrigation, which includes all the large irrigation schemes, the Bhatgar Dam and the Sukkur Barrage in particular—and, needless to state, the Development Department, which has to deal with Back Bay. In addition to these most onerous tasks, there are innumerable other duties falling on the General Member. I think there is only one person I have more sympathy for than the General Member, and that is the Secretary in the General Department. To both, the Government of Bombay owes a large debt of gratitude. Their duties will never gain them the unstinted approbation or praise of the Legislative Council or the public, but I do believe that in spite of all the difficulties which the Honourable Member, G.D. has had to face in the last few years, even the most bitter critic of the Development Department will agree that he has carried out all his work with a sense of duty and fair dealing to all, for which no sufficient words of praise can be found. I can imagine no easier task than to criticise the Development Department. Had I been in possession to Government, I could have, very easily, made most stirring orations on Back Bay and the dredgers, but Sir Cowasji has met all criticism with such fairness that he has disarmed all his opponents even as he would have disarmed me."

After paying a glowing tribute to Lady Jehangir for her keen business acumen and splendid devotion to philanthropic schemes, His Excellency expressed his deepest regret on bidding official goodbye to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir and wished them and their children all good fortune, happiness and prosperity.

FAILURE OF ELECTRIC CURRENT ON B. B. & C. I. RLY.

COMPLETE DISORGANISATION OF TRAFFIC

There was a complete disorganisation of local traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway owing to the failure of electric current on Friday. The passengers residing in the suburbs had to undergo considerable hardship as no trains were available to take them to their offices. The steam track traffic had a tremendous rush of passengers and the fast trains were made to stop at every station for the convenience of the passengers. Even the steam track traffic was not extended as far as Colaba and the passengers were rudely shocked at Grant Road when they were told by the porters to get down as trains were not going further. The harbour branch electric railway of the G. I. P. Railway also met with the same fate and the passengers were very much disappointed when they learnt that they could not travel also by that line. The cause of disorganisation is not known, but the interruption of the electric traffic continued till evening.

DEWAN BAHADUR PAI

CONGRATULATED BY PLEADERS

At the Honorary Magistrate's Court, at Mazagaon, Dewan Bahadur Pai took his seat on the bench on Thursday morning with his colleague, Mr. Thakersey. As this the first occasion which Mr. Pai appeared in Court after his elevation to the Dewan Bahadurship the pleaders took the opportunity of congratulating him on his well-merited honour. Mr. Isaac, pleader, spoke in eulogistic terms of the Dewan Bahadur's career of usefulness as an educationist, social worker and magistrate. Other pleaders, Messrs. Parab and Tejani also complimented Mr. Pai in similar terms. Dewan Bahadur Pai responded suitably with the remark that he was glad that his life had been one of service.

EX-DIRECTOR OF COLABA PRESS COMPANY IN TROUBLE

COMPLAINT OF CHEATING AND PRACTISING DECEPTION

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowji, a landed proprietor and a shareholder of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., charged Mr. Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, an ex-Director of the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., with cheating in respect of 161 shares. In the course of the information, the complainant stated that Ahmedbhoy's firm acted as Managing Agents to the Colaba Press Co., Ltd., for some time. During the time the accused was a Director of the Company and was acting as Managing Agent, he had taken loans from the Company amounting to some lakhs of rupees. In February, 1924, the accused was indebted to the Company to the extent of over Rs. 5 lakhs. On or about April 8, 1924, the complainant alleged that 161 shares of the Colaba Press Co. owned by the accused were unauthorisedly transferred in the register of the Company by the accused himself in his capacity as Managing Agent to the name of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. When the transfer came up for sanction before the directors, the accused is further alleged, to have failed to bring to their notice that he was indebted to the Company, thereby contravening Clause 57 of the Articles of Association of the Company. He thus practised deception upon the directors and succeeded in getting the above shares transferred without the Company exercising its lien on them. The accused subsequently took the benefit of the Insolvency Act and the amounts due by him to the firm had to be written off as bad debts.

His Worship issued a notice against the accused.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 22.

In the share market jutes reflected no change in prices and business taken as whole centred on lowpriced counters on interbazar account. Little or no enquiry existed for higher denominations. In coals among few scattered deals Ondal noted a drop of three points. Teas continued quiet for lack of demand. Delakhat fell away materially from listed quotation. In miscellaneous Iron and Steel issues remained firm as also Burn and Co. ord. which registered an advance. Titaghur Paper ord. continued in request at further improvement in value. In Government securities except some enquiry for 1929/47 and 1928 loans the market ruled quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Central Bank 13/12.

Railway.—Bengal Provincial 1/10, Sara Serajganj 99/8.

Jutes:—Barnagore 309, Clive 50, Craig 5/12, Delta ord. 694/8, Howrah 65/12, Hukumchand ord. 25/3, National 34/12.

Coals:—Amalgamated Oalfields 3, Bengal Giridih 3/15, Deoli 11, Ondal ord. 8.

Teas:—Delakhat 30, Gulma 9/13, Hattikhira 28/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and mining 8/4, Dacca Electric 18/4, Bengal Iron 17/3, Burn and Co. ord. 39/7, Britannia Engineering 3/14, Indian Iron and Steel 19/2, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 23/12, Steel Product 7/10, Bengal Flour 131, Ganges Rope 425, Madan Theatres 4, Bengal Paper ord. 40/8, Titaghur Paper ord. 10/6.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven eighths pence.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records
12 noon Close Down.

MUSIC—LIGHT AND GRACEFUL

C. P. Bramble, Tenor.
The Station Ensemble.
7-30 p.m. Ensemble.
Intermezzo Impromptu "La Belle Pierrette" Foulds. Valse Lente "Fleur de Neige" Marquis. Roman "Waiting" Ancliffe.
C. P. Bramble: In Selected Songs:
Ensemble: Tone Picture "By the Blue Hawaiian Waters" Ketelbey. Old English Dance "Graceful Dance" Cowen. Intermezzo "In Woods Enchanted" Blackmore.
C. P. Bramble: In Further Songs:
Ensemble: Idyll "Water Lillies" Cuthbert Clarke. Concert Valse "Elfentanz" Lehar.
8-30 p.m. Interval.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME:
K. Y. Kale: Vocal Music:—(a) Poorvanake harava, Puriya. (b) Tori Balayjani, Puriya. (c) Balamore more manake, Behag. (d) Babula mora, Bhairavi.
Karim Bux:—Sarangi Solo.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

BANE OF HIGH DIVIDENDS

MR. BUNBURY'S WARNING

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, was held at the office of the Company, Home Street, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, presiding.

The Directors submitted their annual report to the shareholders which was already published in these columns.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury, the chairman of the Company in moving the adoption of the report said:—

"With your permission I will take the Report which has been in your hands for some days as read. The result of the Company's workers for the year ended December 31st, 1927, is a profit of Rs. 11,16,000, which is Rs. 2,50,000 better than the previous year. Income is up just under one lakh and working expenses are down approximately 1-1/2 lakhs. The increase in income is due to the additional 547 exchange lines connected during the year, and to the item of interest which for the first time appears on the credit side of the Profit and Loss Account—an indication that the barometer of the Company's affairs is pointing towards fair weather. On the debit side you will notice that no mention is made of the items "Directors fees" and "Company's contribution to Provident Fund," both of which have hitherto appeared in the Profit and Loss Account. The reason for their omission this year and in future years is that according to the Coasting System of Messrs. Cook and Partners on which the Company's accounts are based and which represents the most up-to-date practice in telephone accountancy these items are allocated in their proper proportion as between Capital and Revenue and to the extent that they are debitable to Profit and Loss Account they are included under the various headings such as "Traffic," "Maintenance" in the Account. The ratio of working expenses to net income work out at 30.74 per cent. as against 38.32 per cent. last year. This is the lowest ratio experienced as far back as our records go. After writing off from 1927 profits Rs. one lakh underwriting commission, there remains a sum of Rs. one lakh which it is hoped will be written off from 1928 profits.

MESSAGE RATE.

"When I addressed you a year ago I indicated that our prospects were intimately bound up with three factors:—(1) A general improvement in trade conditions in Bombay: (2) The introduction of the Message Rate System of charges; (3) Suitable arrangements for the reduction in the rate of debenture interest from 1931. Taking them in order:—

"Although we show a considerably larger increase in new lines than the previous year, this improvement may be said to have taken place in spite of trade conditions rather than because of them. I do not wish to sound an unnecessarily pessimistic note on the matter of trade prospects in Bombay, but I do not think I am in any way overstating the position when I say that prospects to-day are no better than they were a year ago, if indeed they are as good. The Bombay mill industry on which Bombay's trade is so dependent is going through perhaps the worst crisis it has ever experienced, and the end is not yet in sight.

"The Government of India have intimated to us that they are unable to sanction at present our request for the introduction of the Message Rate System of charges. We must therefore await an improvement in Bombay Trade conditions before reviving this matter.

"I am pleased to be able to tell you that the scheme for the continuance of our Debenture Loan at a reduced rate of 6-1/2 per cent. from 1931 as outlined in the Directors' Report, was passed by the Debenture Holders this week. This important step towards consolidating our finances on a more favourable basis from 1931 onwards has also the advantage of leaving undisturbed the present distribution of our Debentures, the holders of which retain the right to convert into ordinary shares down to 30th June, 1930.

AUTOMATIC SYSTEM.

"Your Automatic System has continued to give the most satisfactory results in Bombay, which is reflected in the steadily falling percentage of complaints received from the public. The popularity of the Public Telephone Call Boxes has been a noticeable feature of our experiments in that direction, and your Directors are following this up by increasing their number in suitable localities, thereby bringing the advantages of the telephone within reach of those whose means may not permit of their having a line to themselves.

"Our out-exchanges on Salsette Island show steady progress and as housing development proceeds in these rapidly growing residential suburbs of Bombay, I anticipate the Company's enterprise in opening up their system there will prove increasingly remunerative. Our new Exchange building in Naigaum has just been completed and is being used for the more economical distribution of the Company's underground cable until development justifies the installation of an automatic exchange there, which it is anticipated will be in about 18 months or 2 years. Arrangements are also in progress for the erection of our own Exchange building in Bandra, where hitherto we have been housed in leased premises.

"That, gentlemen, is the picture I have to give you of the Company's affairs today, and I think it is one which in every way may be deemed satisfactory. I will, however, anticipate a little friendly criticism which I have been accustomed to hear at our Meetings during the last two years, and which I doubt not I shall not be allowed to escape again this year. As stated in my speech to you last year, it has been the fixed policy of your Directors during the last few years to face the facts of our position and to strengthen the Company's finances in those directions where it was necessary to do so. This has resulted in some temporary hardship to shareholders, in that we have been unable to recommend the payment of a dividend for two years in succession. I have no hesitation in saying that the results have amply justified our policy and I feel sure this will be endorsed by our shareholders. Two years ago your shares stood in the market at Rs. 19. A year ago they were changing hands at Rs. 42. To-day they have risen to their par value.

"In recommending this year a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. free of tax, which is the same as that last paid in respect of year 1924 it may appear to some shareholders that the results of 1927 justify a higher dividend. My reply to this criticism is that it is in the best interests of shareholders that our finances be so administered as to ensure a steady and gradually increasing dividend in accordance with the actual and prospective position of the Company. I noticed this year that a similar criticism was made in the case of the largest American Telephone Co. and the reply given by the Chairman was to the effect that it was not in the best interests of the Company to jump dividends with the possibility of having at a later date to reduce them, but that shareholders' best interests lay in the direction of a certain, steady and improving return, which resulted not only in a steadily increasing income, but also in a steady capital appreciation of their shares. That policy is our policy also. We have still to provide for one lakh underwriting commission. The present state of Bombay trade is not such as can hold out much hope of our revenue expanding at a much more rapid rate than at present, and until the depression in our Bombay Mill industry passes away, it may be that even our present rate of increase will not be maintained.

BANE OF HIGH DIVIDENDS.

"If there is one particular practice which to me stands out as an undesirable and ultimately disturbing factor affecting the interests of the genuine investor in Bombay, it is that of jumping dividends unduly high in times of temporary prosperity, with the almost inevitable consequence that dividends tend to disappear altogether when times are less good. As a Public Utility Company our shares are looked upon as a sound investment, and it is your Directors' policy to see that they are kept to-day a sound investment with prospects. To those shareholders therefore who may think we are unduly conservative I would say that if we plead guilty to conservative principles in the matter of dividend distribution in the first year when the Company's finances have been placed on a sound basis, the results of our conservatism of to-day must inevitably come back to share-holders in the not very distant future, in the shape of a steadily increasing income and capital appreciation on the one hand, and on the other a very substantial insurance against a diminution in the income for the future.

"In conclusion I would like to thank our General Manager, Mr. Parker, our Chief Engineer, Mr. Bromham, and all members of the staff for the way they have carried out their duties during the year."

The report was adopted.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1928.

The labour trouble in India will now be promptly tackled—not in India itself but from England. Very eminent persons are ready now to condescend to find out what it is all about.

* * *

Earl Winterton, of course, is sure to say "I have no information on the subject." That is a habit with his lordship. If his lordship had held any other job than as deputy to Lord Birkenhead he would have been relieved of it in no time.

* * *

But if a British politician is at the India Office—well so long as he knows that Lahore is not on the Ganges, all is well. Nobody excepting the Labour "cranks" and Mr. Saklatvala really minds whether he knows anything or not.

* * *

But Lord Winterton can secure a lot of interesting information, of a decidedly picturesque variety from a paper which every member of the British aristocracy must read, unless, of course, he is interested in racing tips and nothing else.

* * *

The "Times" is now devoting its attention to labour unrest in India. It has discovered that "industrial Bengal offers a happy hunting-ground to troublemakers."

* * *

This is discovery No. I. No. II is that "skilful agitators from all parts of India have concentrated on Jamshedpur." I need hardly add that the "Times" does not omit to mention that these "agitators" draw their "inspiration and sinews of war from Moscow." What is the remedy? Send "experts" to India, says the "Times", who will "handle" Indian labour properly. More jobs for the Trustees' cousins.

* * *

It is said that the students of the Government College in the Punjab are required to give a written undertaking not to take part in politics.

* * *

To prevent misunderstanding it should be stated at the outset that it is not all politics that is tabooed but only such as Government disapprove.

* * *

In fact Government's ancient definition of politics is "agitation against Government." Political agitation in favour of Government is not politics, it is loyalty in action.

* * *

Let me illustrate the point. You may collect funds in honour of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or Sir Malcolm Hailey but not in memory of Tilak. You may display the Union Jack but not the Indian Tricolour. You may wear a European hat. Don the Gandhi cap and you become suspect.

* * *

Finally, you may sing the British National Anthem, but it is not always safe to sing the "Bande Mataram."

* * *

Government, perhaps, can compel Government College students to do many things. But can they compel students to join Government Colleges?

* * *

He: "I have got something to tell you, but I don't know how to start."

She: "If I said 'yes'—would that help you?"

INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

YOUTHS' SPECIAL RECEPTION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Bombay Youth League, a reception will be accorded to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team to-day (Saturday) at 9 in the morning at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The meeting of the tenants of the Chawl No. 7, Zaoba's Oart, Bombay 2, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. to support the Rent Act Amendment Bill proposed by Mr. Narayandas Bechar.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 22.
Previous Closing Rate	21.10
To-day's Opening Rate	21.12
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	21.27
Difference	+.17

LIVERPOOL.

	June 22.
Previous Closing Rate	11.26
To-day's Opening Rate	11.25
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	11.25
Difference	—.01

Breach Expectation 401 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 22
Silver Ready	27 2 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	27 3 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	62 1 0
2nd Settlement	62 0 0

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Best Training,
Best Results.
Ask any Commerce Student before joining. The Session has commenced from the 20th of June.
Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1928.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wisely observed at a public meeting at Poona that "our social differences, which were unnecessary and detrimental to progress, reacted on the political situation" and that those differences should, therefore, be settled first. That is also the view of all ripe politicians who have found themselves handicapped at every stage by the disunion in their own camp caused by flagrant social injustice. The view should have been long ago as self-evident to all as that the path to Swaraj or every other goal should first be cleared of every impediment in it. If it was not long self-evident to all or to many, it was because our political struggle till recently was for petty gains and could well be carried on by a few without the active support of the whole nation. This fact lulled many politicians into the complacent belief that even the most urgent social reform could well be postponed till after Swaraj was won. This unfortunate view, coupled with ancient religious and social prejudices, made many of our esteemed leaders indifferent to the supreme duty of building up a well-knit, cohesive nationality on the basis of social justice. It is true there used to be many social conferences and much academic sympathy was professed by leaders for social wrongs. But there was little actual organised work on a wide scale. Since the days of Non-Co-operation, however, our political struggle has been fairly nation-wide and for nothing less than complete Swaraj. For the first time in these days did our leaders come to a close grip of the reality of the struggle. They were enthused, though for a time, by Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme with its special stress on communal unity, removal of untouchability and Khaddar organisation, calculated to link the masses and classes. They have not yet taken up the whole programme with the intense earnestness it requires. But Providence has sent us a reminder of our duty and a crucial test of our nationhood in the shape of the Simon Commission. The developments in connection with the Commission have led far-sighted leaders like Pandit Malaviya to stress the need for settling our social differences first, in the task of winning Swaraj. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was quite right in his remark at a public meeting in London that the remarkable success of the boycott of the Commission was itself a fair visible demonstration of India's fitness for Swaraj. It may be noted, however, that the task of wresting Swaraj from the strong unwilling hands of others is necessarily much harder than being fit for carrying on Swaraj after it is won, all the more so because, as Mr. Iyengar truly observes, we have decided to rely entirely on ourselves. That is precisely why all communities in the country should first settle their differences and concentrate the whole nation's energy on the task of winning Swaraj.

If we may judge Pandit Malaviya's speech from the brief published reports, he has not fully developed the sound principle he started with. He has missed an opportunity of popularising the Congress-League Pact, which we have no doubt he fully endorses. Nor has he suggested any clear solutions of the controversies between the caste Hindus and the so-called untouchables. His few constructive suggestions are somewhat vague and may easily be misinterpreted as patronising condescension towards the so-called lower castes. He is reported to have said that "the duty of the Brahmins was to contemplate the interests of all communities and that of the Non-Brahmins was to show respect and love towards the Brahmins." Why, pray, should the privilege or duty of "contemplating the interests of all classes" be confined to Brahmins? As for respect, it is a truism to say that worth not birth should command it. Panditji is also reported to have said that "inter-dining and inter-marriages did not solve the problem of untouchability, but their duty was to create a sense of gratitude in the untouchables by educating their children." This is stating only a part of the truth, not the more important part. Let us assume that inter-dining and inter-marriages will not solve the problem of untouchability. But surely they can go a long way in solving the problem. In any case to enjoin that you shall not dine with such and such a person because he is born of such and such a community is hardly calculated to solve the problem. As regards the gratitude and education that Panditji speaks of, the caste Hindus may well be grateful to the untouchables for not rising in an insurrection and for being yet attached to a religion that denies them common human rights; and they may also usefully educate themselves first into the belief that it is a sin against God, man and religion to regard any man as untouchable only because of his birth.

To those that have eyes to see, the memorandum submitted to the Commission on behalf of the Depressed Classes of the Madras Presidency should be a skeleton in the cupboard. The memorandum, though meant for the Commission, should be viewed with sympathy, not resentment. The description in it of the plight of the untouchables and the unapproachables is a little coloured, but the truth in it is hideous enough. Some of the demands made in it are unreasonable but not half so unreasonable as the disabilities heaped upon them for centuries. It is just in not putting all the blame on the caste Hindus. For it states: "The upliftment of the Depressed Classes would have been an accomplished fact if the Britishers had at the very inception taken the necessary steps to remove untouchability and other social iniquities that we are subjected to." Government may have good reason not to remove all the grievances of the untouchables, of the Non-Brahmins or the Muslims. But it is suicidal on the part of the public to put off indefinitely the solution of these grievances. The justice that we demand from the British should first be assured to all our different minorities. The aggrieved minorities, on their part, should demand justice from their own countrymen and not from an alien Government, ever interested in putting community against community, minorities against the majority. It is unpatriotic and suicidal on the part of any minority to rely on such a Government against the people of the country. What is won from the people is real and lasting. Concessions from a foreign Government can only be shadowy. After all, it is the people of the country that will be the permanent protector of the rights of the minorities. The latter have an open court in the All-Parties' Conference where they can present their legitimate demands, and we have no doubt that now at least the demands will be heard. We have no doubt [illegible] that when once the communal [illegible] solved, Swaraj, as Mahatma Gandhi would say, will come running towards us.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT?

According to the Associated Press report complete secrecy is maintained regarding the interview which the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji, had with the Governor and his colleagues in Poona yesterday on the Bardoli question. There was full and free discussion regarding the proposal for a Round Table Conference and other aspects of the question. Our own information is that, as a result of the interview, there is every hope of a settlement honourable to both sides. Every well-wisher of the country will welcome the turn events are taking though for our part we had never any doubt that there could be only one issue of the struggle that the peasants of Bardoli have been carrying on heroically under the intrepid and consummate leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his devoted co-workers,—namely, success. The Indian Merchants' Chamber displayed commendable insight into the realities of the situation when it took up the advocacy of the cause of Bardoli peasants and decided to play the role of mediator between the two determined parties, one of whom was confident of its triumph because it relied on the matchless weapon of Right and Suffering and the other was proceeding from one grave blunder to another graver blunder. The demand made by the people of Bardoli is as just as it is modest and the Chamber dealt with it in the businesslike manner characteristic of it. Mr. H. P. Mody, we are informed, placed the case for an enquiry—for that and nothing more nor less is the demand—with consummate ability and persuasive eloquence which, combined with cogency of argument, did not fail to create a most favourable impression. The Chamber has rendered a great service to the country—for the cause of Bardoli is the cause of the country—by the manner in which it has sought to impress upon the Government the duty they owe to the Presidency as well as themselves. It is for the latter to set aside all false notions of prestige and to face the facts which the Chamber's deputation has placed before them. These facts are tersely and forcibly summed up by Mahatma Gandhi in his article in "Young India" wherein he shows how the modest demand for an independent enquiry is no usurpation of the functions of the Government inasmuch as the independent Committee is not to be independent of Government. "If the Governor", Mahatma Gandhi writes, "is desirous, as he professes to be, of acting on the square, let him accept the honourable offer sealed and sanctified as it is with the sufferings of the people for whom His Excellency makes in his letters profuse avowal of anxious sympathy." An ounce of action is worth more than tons of words of sympathy. The patriotic and practical intervention by the Indian Merchants' Chamber affords Sir Leslie Wilson the last opportunity of retrieving his reputation as well as the situation. If this opportunity is missed, not only will Sir Leslie Wilson leave this Presidency with the reputation of a Governor without a spark of statesmanship in him, but he will also have made the situation for the Government more unpleasant and difficult than it is to-day.

RIGHT DECISION.

In agreeing to recommend to the Managing Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union that it should suspend the resolution to declare a strike from June 25, its deputation which met the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway yesterday has made the right decision. The Agent has agreed meanwhile to suspend the medical re-examination of the men in the Workshop, a grievance of the men to which they attach the greatest importance, and has promised to give the Union a reply within a month in regard to their various demands. Mr. Russell deserves to be congratulated on his tactful handling of the situation, and the Union leaders on the readiness with which they consented not to recommend the men to take the extreme step of embarking upon a strike. The Agent's reply indicates a welcome anxiety to inquire carefully and thoroughly into the men's grievances. His assurance that "retrenchment would never, without his sanction, be carried out under the cloak of medical examination" will, we believe, go far in inducing amongst the men the hope that justice at long last will be accorded to them. The Agent gently rebukes the men's leaders for not being prompt "in explaining the situation to the workers." If he continues the healthy practice of having round table talks between himself and Executive of the Union, there would be every chance of cordial understanding developing between employers and employed on the G.I.P. Railway.

BARDOLI AND CONSTITUTIONALISM.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

It is one of the many disadvantages and dangers of using a foreign language that people get enamoured of words without appreciating the etymological significance or the historic origin of the words they use. The words "constitutionalism" and "constitutionalist" have suffered the same fate at the hands of many who profess the Liberal faith in this country and there are many of that profession who have shown indifference or have been even actively opposed to the Bardoli movement, because it involves non-payment of tax and direct action.

Now, a "constitutionalist" is one who is pledged to stand by the *existing* Constitution of his country. For any one who is attempting, whether by resolutions, speeches or by any other means, to change the political institutions of his country and to bring about a different order of things, may be an evolutionary or a revolutionary but is certainly not a "constitutionalist." In that sense, even the opposition to the Simon Commission was not a "constitutional" movement, because, the Royal Commission was appointed under the existing Constitution, and legally Parliament had the sole right to determine its personnel.

NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Strange as it may seem, the word "constitutionalist" in the olden days had quite a different import from what it has to-day. At the end of the eighteenth century, the adherents of the Constitution of the United States were, known as constitutionalists and America had, by no means, succeeded in obtaining that Constitution by "constitutional" means. Similarly, about the same period those who supported the French Republic were dubbed "constitutionalists" and Frenchmen had to wade through the blood of their monarch in order to obtain their beloved Republic. The glorious revolution of 1688—involving the greatest shocks to the Constitution and to constitutional principles—was fought and won by what one might describe as the seventeenth century Liberals. My only point in giving all these historical data is to assure my Liberal friends that there is nothing inherently repugnant to their principles in the Bardoli movement, whatever one might have to say about it on merits.

INALIENABLE RIGHT.

On merits, then, it has never been disputed that a people has always the ultimate right to refuse to pay taxes. The only question is whether the occasion on which such a right is sought to be exercised is a fit and proper one. Burke, perhaps, the most conservative of political thinkers, justified the refusal of Americans to pay the unjust tax on tea. He said that Americans could easily afford to pay such a small amount. But a principle was at stake—and the principle was that Americans were not represented in the Legislature which imposed the tax. In a celebrated sentence, he has defended Hampden's action in refusing to pay 20 shillings for ship-money. Hampden would not have been the poorer if he had paid the sum, says Burke, but he would have ever thereafter remained a slave.

SACRED PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

To my mind, therefore, the question about Bardoli is not so much the capacity of its people to pay the revised assessment or not. The question involved is a much larger and a much more sacred principle. Hampden revolted against the arbitrary action of Charles. The people of Bardoli are doing the same against the arbitrary, liberal and inequitous decision of Government which is being carried out by methods which remind one of the days of Black and Tans in Ireland. What a dispassionate and unprejudiced observer of events has got to be satisfied about is in the first place, whether the Report upon which the revised assessment proceeded was not based on entirely wrong statistics and erroneous reasonings and secondly, whether instead of granting a fresh and impartial inquiry Government have not tried to maintain their authority by entirely unworthy methods. As to the first, even Government spokesmen have hardly any apology to offer. With regard to the second, we have the reports of eye-witnesses, like Mr. Munshi whose testimony cannot be for a moment doubted or disputed. Therefore, the only alternative that those who do not believe in "direct action" can offer to the people of Bardoli, is to knuckle under to the superior authority of Government. If Hampden had followed similar advice, the history of England would have been very different.

FIGHTING FOR REALITIES.

To my mind, Bardoli is not a provincial question. It is neither Gujarat nor purely Hindu in its complexion. It has a lesson and a significance for the whole of India.

Liberty cannot be gained by resolutions or speeches delivered on the public platforms. It is only when the united people of our country are grimly determined to put an end to alien rule, to refuse to submit to autocratic

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for To-day.

"We conquered India as an outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered it by the sword and by the sword we should hold it. I am not such a hypocrite as to say that we hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general, and for the Lancashire cotton goods in particular."

—SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS,
(Home Minister in the Baldwin Government).

Thoroughly Unpopular Step.

The Viceroy is reported to have had long discussions with Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency. If the result of the interviews is that Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has served the cause of Die-Hardism for nearly a quarter of a century now, is asked to leave Lahore for Allahabad and if the United Provinces are to have five years of a Hailey regime, the Viceroy can rest assured he is taking a thoroughly unpopular step in recommending this appointment to His Majesty. The Governor who has been notoriously hostile to Indian aspirations, whose fertile brain is reported to have conceived and developed the idea of an All-White Statutory Commission and who has been instrumental in the Punjab in successfully following the policy of divide and rule, is not the man to be put in charge of a Province and thus be given a further lease of official life. His present Finance Member is reported to be keen on succeeding him at Lahore. Those who determine these things should know, however, that the view that a fresh, unprejudiced mind should be brought in every five years to guide the destinies of an Indian administrative unit is popular with Indians. But is all this "Khatpat" only a device for keeping out Sir Atul Chatterjee?

The "Hockey-Vishnu."

The very great and appreciative interest taken on the Continent in the extraordinary success of the Indian Hockey Team is reflected in the press cartoons and special articles featuring its achievements. One of the cleverest of these cartoons is found in the "Illustrierte Blatt," the Picture Supplement of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the oldest and most influential paper in South Germany. The artist pictures Dhyan Chand as a god with six hands, holding a Hockey stick in each hand. "This is Dhyan Chand, the Hockey-Vishnu" runs the caption to this illustrated appreciation of the Indian sportsman. The performance of Dhyan Chand and his colleagues has evoked high tributes in German sporting circles, and the praise is interesting because Germany considers herself to be the foremost country on the Continent in playing this particular game with skill and originality.

To The Rescue.

It will be recalled that the Great Moghul at the India Office, Lord Birkenhead, recently gave a certificate of competency to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He congratulated him on his wide grasp of Imperial problems. Now that the Labour Ex-Premier is in a fix, what with the publication of the Maxton-Cook manifesto and the growing discontent in the rank and file of the Labour Party against his want of sympathy with "working-class outlook," Lord Birkenhead has again come to his rescue. He denounces the Maxton-Cook composition as couched "in a tone of pompous omniscience" which would have been excessive in one of Napoleon's declarations to his troops after his victory." So far political omniscience is a quality to which Lord Birkenhead has laid more claims than any body else in the political life of modern England. He can talk on any subject under the sun, even beyond the range of politics and is never at a loss for vituperative adjectives. But the British capitalists, far more than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will be pleased with Lord Birkenhead's latest abuse of the thinking, progressive section of Labour politicians. And that is precisely what his lordship desires.

The Prophet's Day.

More good news comes from various parts of India of fraternisation between Hindus and Muslims. The "Prophet's Day" was observed at Delhi on Sunday by Muslims and Hindus alike, and speakers of both communities bore testimony to the greatness of the Arabian Prophet. The Day was also celebrated at Amraoti by Muslims and Hindus, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde presiding. On the same day a crowded public meeting was held at Calcutta under the auspices of Ahmadyyia Community under presidency of Sir P. C. Roy. Several Hindu speakers, including the president Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Mrs. Chakrty, referred to the spirit of brotherhood and tolerance inculcated by the Prophet. Dr. Mufti Mahomed Sadique stressed the fact that the Prophet taught Muslims to respect other teachers and other religions. The Muslims must, therefore, he added, "respect Moses, Christ, Rama and Krishna. Islam preaches a great lesson of toleration and under it all could remain in their own religions and yet mix with the Muslims." It is much to be wished that occasions like these could become more frequent, when men of all creeds could meet together out of reverence for some great man or a noble cause, religion is no religion if it does not draw all mankind together. The founders of the great religions of the world were the greatest benefactors of man, and days sacred to them may well be celebrated all the world over.

Down With The Purdah.

Reform is in the air. In the wake of the country-wide movement against child-marriages comes the news that a regular campaign against the purdah has been set on foot in Behar by many prominent men and women. In appeal to the public they say that purdah is "an undesirable institution being responsible for impeding our growth and progress," that "it is difficult to defend it now on any ground rational, moral or human," and that therefore, "it should not be allowed to continue a day longer than it can be helped." They have accordingly arranged to hold meetings all over the province on 8th July next to launch an intensive anti-purdah campaign. We wish this campaign better success than has attended the feebler efforts in this direction before. In this as in other spheres of reform success is not necessarily in proportion to the goodness of a cause but will certainly be proportionate to sustained organised effort. Old custom will not yield but to hard and repeated blows at a thousand points. And since example is any day better than precept, it will be useful for the workers of the Behar campaign to collect pledges from those who abjure the purdah for good and ever and to publish from time to time the names of prominent men who sign the pledge.

GLORY ON INDIA'S NAME

ROUSING RECEPTION TO OLYMPIC HEROES

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN SIR C. J. HALL

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES GALORE

SPLENDID VICTORY OVER BOMBAY TEAM

Mail steamers invariably bring to India every week illustrious persons who have attained international eminence in the domain of art, literature, science, sports and other vocations of life and it is the good fortune of Bombay to accord them a fitting and hearty welcome. But never in her history, was a more enthusiastic and spontaneous reception given than to the Indian Hockey Olympic team when they landed at the Mole, on Friday morning, from the P. and O. mail "Maloja" on the conclusion of their triumphant tour in England and on the Continent, after their signal and record-breaking victory at the Amsterdam Olympiad. Their glorious achievements will go down in the annals of the history of Indian sport as unsurpassed by any other team, and their arrival in Bombay will long be remembered as an epoch-making event.

True to her traditions of sportsmanship, Bombay had been preparing for some days past to give the World's Hockey Champions, better known on the Continent as the "Wizards of the stick" a reception worthy of their unique achievement. To say that the citizens of Bombay succeeded in this would only be the bare truth, as from early morning, large crowds turned at the Ballard Pier to give the team a rousing welcome. Youth Associations and Sporting Clubs of Bombay vied with one another in their efforts to show how proud the whole country felt at their brilliant record, and how the team had established an international reputation for India in the world of sports.

A MONSTER GATHERING.

The distinguished assemblage who came to receive the team on the Mole included Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay, Sir Reginald Ford, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Major Ian Burn-Murdoch, President of the Indian Hockey Federation, Mr. R. B. Grant Govan, Vice-President of the Indian Hockey Federation and President of the Delhi Hockey Association, Mr. B. S. E. Gow representative of the Rajputana Hockey Association, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza and several other prominent citizens of Bombay.

MAYOR'S WELCOME.

Exactly at 8 a.m. the members of the team with their business manager Mr. A. B. Rosser marched down the gangway of the steamer, their faces wreathed in smiles, and as soon as the eager crowd recognised the team, they burst forth into a tumultous applause of welcome and congratulations. On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, the President of the Corporation received the Captain Mr. Penniger and offered him and his colleagues the city's hearty felicitations and then garlanded him profusely to the accompaniment of lusty cheering. The Captain introduced each player to the Mayor, and in turn, they were introduced to the elite of the city present on the occasion who congratulated and garlanded all the members of the team.

Then the President of the Corporation proposed three cheers for the Indian Olympic Hockey team which was heartily responded to by the audience. As the loud cheers rent the air, the crowd was so enthused that Mr. Penniger, the Captain, Mr. Michael Roque, the Vice-Captain and Mr. Dyan Chand who has earned for himself the title of "the best centre forward hockey player of the world" were lifted and carried outside the Mole shed where a group photograph of the team as well as prominent gentlemen who had come to receive them was taken.

SIR LESLIE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The team was then conducted to the deck where Capt. Seymour William representing Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay presented an autograph letter to Mr. Penniger, the Captain. It read:

Dear Mr. Penniger,

I am extremely sorry that I shall not be in Bombay myself and consequently unable to take part in any of the welcome to you and the members of your team, but I am sending this letter by Captain Seymour William who will represent me.

I desire to offer you a very sincere welcome back to India and also to offer you my whole-hearted congratulations on the great success which your team has attained in Europe.

I think I am justified in saying that this success is without precedent and while you and every member of your team must naturaly feel pleased, there is at the same time no one in India or who has any connection with India who does not feel proud of your achievements.

Yours Truly,
(SD.) LESLIE WILSON.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOINS CHORUS.

A telegraphic message received from Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief for India was also read to the members of the team. It read:—

A hearty welcome back after your most successful visit to Europe which has established India's place in the world of sports. It is gratifying that the army representatives in the team have up-held its reputation."

CROWDED ENGAGEMENTS.

The team had a crowded programme before it. They proceeded to the Central Y. M. C. A. where they have taken up temporary quarters during their stay in the city. They lunched at the Taj Mahal at 1-15 p.m. and played an exhibition match in the evening. Their engagements concluded with the grand civic reception in their honour in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 8 p.m.

GRAND RECEPTION

TEAM'S WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT

Perhaps the grandest and the most unique civic reception ever extended to sportsmen in India was accorded on Friday evening to the Indian Olympic Hockey team in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the distinguished presidentship of the City Mayor, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh. The spacious hall was packed with an appreciative audience from floor to the ceiling long before the time appointed for the arrival of the triumphant team. The enthusiasm of the audience which included a large number of ladies worked to a high pitch and as the team appeared on the platform the hall rang with tumultuous cheering. The occasion was historic in more than one respect and the prominent persons who took part in it included Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Seymour-Williams, A.D.C. to the Governor of Bombay, Major Ian Murdoch, President of the All-India Hockey Federation, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Sathye, Mrs. Deshmukh, Sir Reginald Ford and many others.

TEAM'S WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS.

When Mr. Deshmukh rose to speak he was greeted with applause. He began:—"On behalf of the city of Bombay I offer a most cordial welcome to this invinsible Olympic team. (Cries of hear! hear.) With what feelings of pride can I allude to their deeds in the field of hockey! Shall I begin by saying that in the Olympic games they secured 29 goals to nil. (Renewed cries of hear! hear!) Or shall I tell you their total record that in their whole tour they have scored 146 goals (applause) against all the big teams of different countries famous for Hockey and have been returned only 19 goals! Will you believe that out of the 21 matches they played they lost only one and that too when they had not fully recovered from the exertions of their voyage! Not only have they achieved this wonderful record unsurpassed in the annals of the history of Indian sport, but they have established a place for India for sportsmanship. They have revolutionised the game of hockey in Europe. Till such time as they went over to Europe the Westerners did not know what skilful hockey meant! (Laughter.) After their going over there scientists are now thinking how to improve the standard of hockey in the West.

It is very agreeable to think what the result of sending out this Olympic team to the West has been and will be. After their wonderful success it may be that teams in other sports might take courage and go to Europe and compete against the best teams of the West and establish a good record if not a similar record. It may be that this venture will encourage the civic authorities to start and establish an Indian Olympiad. But whatever may be its result the Indian Olympic team has certainly proved that Indian teams and Indians will not be one bit inferior to other nations of the world. (Deafening cheers.) Their unique success will remove inferiority complex from the minds of many Indians.

A BRILLIANT EXAMPLE.

Sir Reginald Ford speaking on behalf of the Western India Hockey Association thoroughly endorsed the remarks made by the previous speaker. He said the Association watched with utmost admiration and delight the wonderful victories gained by them and the way in which they had taught Europe to play hockey and come back having swept the wall before them. (Applause.) In all games there was one rule which gave success to the teams and that was contained in the word "combination." A team might have an extraordinary forward line, but if it has a weak back line, it may not succeed. In the same way a good back line and bad forwards might meet with failure. But if each player played for his team and not for himself and combine forces then success was assured. India had shown Europe what it could do and had set a brilliant example to its own country. "I look upon this great venture as an example of what might happen to this country in the future", concluded the speaker in the din of cheering.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla associated himself with the sentiments of cordial welcome to which Bombay had given expression. Bombay occupied a unique position. It was her privilege to make suitable arrangements for the sending of adventurous people and receiving them. The send-off which Bombay gave to the Indian Olympic team proved most auspicious and they came victorious. Bombay had now the privilege of giving the team a rousing reception. The speaker watched the team at hockey that evening against the Bombay side and although the Home team had suffered an ignominous defeat he was very much impressed with the science and technique they displayed and was proud of them. The speaker shared the views expressed by the Chairman that given equal opportunities to Indians, Indians will hold their own against any nation. It was very gratifying to note that the Indian Olympic team had proved that statement.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUCCESS.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said that although he was no sportsman himself he rejoiced as much as any other that evening in the great and phenominal success achieved by the Indian team in Amsterdam. He did not think that in spite of the rousing reception given to the team in Bombay, the whole country had learnt to value the import and significance of the success of the Indian Hockey team. The Olympic games were an old institution which brought together different nations and success in the championships there, was one, of which any nation and rightly India in this case had reason to feel proud. Two days ago newspapers described how America was electrified by the news that the first lady to cross the Atlantic was an American. The speaker did not know if speakers were electrified to the same extent, but he did notice the sign of times that success in sports were now beginning to be appreciated in this country. The best proof of that lay in the fact that even the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay had sent letters of congratulations and the citizens of Bombay had in their own way given a reception befitting the occasion.

The speaker wanted the audience to take a lesson from the team. It succeeded because each man played for his team and not for himself. If Indians took that tip and emulated it India would attain a rank foremost among all countries not only in the matter of sports but in every other sphere of life! Dilating on the value of sport, the speaker said, the angularities between communities would disappear if they were brought together in sports. In the wider area of life games taught one leadership, organisation and subordination of "self" to his side.

GLORY ON INDIA'S NAME.

He then expressed his gratification and congratulated the Indian Hockey Federation of which Mr. Ian Murdoch was the President for conceiving the brilliant idea off sending out an Indian team to Amsterdam to claim world honours knowing that if they succeeded it would reflect glory on the name of India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Murdoch, the President of the Hockey Federation, who was then called upon to speak, thanked the citizens of Bombay for the cordial welcome given to the team on its arrival in Bombay. He and the members of the team were simply dumb-founded on Friday morning to see such a grand welcome awaiting them. He was also glad Bombay had given substantial help towards wiping off the deficit in their expenditure.

MR. PENNIGER GARLANDED.

Lady Reginald Ford then garlanded the Captain of the team, Mr. Penniger, and the Chairman introduced each player to the audience. They were Mr. Roque, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Norris, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Gately, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Phiroze Khan, Mr. Martins, Mr. Dhyanchand and Mr. Rosser, the business manager of the team. Mr. Roeque and Mr. Dhianchand were introduced as the best half-back of the world, and the best centre-forward hockey player of the world respectively.

After three cheers were proposed to the Indian Olympic Hockey team and heartily responded to by the audience the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

OLYMPIC TEAM'S GRAND SUCCESS

BOMBAY TEAM SEVERELY TROUNCED

As anticipated the match between the Indian Olympic Hockey Team and the Bombay, Eleven attracted a huge crowd to the Cooperage on Friday, and both the enclosures were taxed to their utmost extent, not to mention the neighbouring trees and houses. Bombay enthusiasts had responded well to the appeal and when the actual figures are ascertained, a large slice will be found to have been cut off from the deficit of nineteen thousand rupees. No pains were spared to make the event a success, and everything was as it should have been. The ground was in excellent condition with its fine coat of green, and the convenience of the spectators was amply catered for.

The game in itself was a splendid one and well worthy of the champions of the world. And what was more appropriate they amply justified their reputation and maintained their triumphal record by defeating the strong Bombay Eleven by the decisive score of six goals to one. It must have been a particularly satisfactory result for the tourists who have thus avenged their previous defeat. They gave a really brilliant exhibition of hockey, the type of hockey that is written about in text books, and though the crowd might have been a little disappointed at the defeat of their favourites, they were quick to appreciate the splendid display of the tourists and in no uncertain way.

AN ALL-ROUND TEAM.

They were a team which was sound in every department and detail, and one which made few mistakes. Above all there was a fixed purpose ahead which every member adhered to with machine-like precision, with the result that there were times when the Bombay Eleven were completely outclassed. In the first half, play was of an even nature, the local side holding their own rather well despite the two goals scored against them. But being without the services of Ogden after the interval, they had to fight a losing battle against an irresistible team, and the result was inevitable.

3 GOALS IN 3 MINUTES.

Within as many minutes Dhyan Chand scored three goals and Gateley added the sixth for his side. There was some consolation, however, when Muller scored the best goal of the match. Of a really wonderful team Dhyan Chand was undoubtedly the man of the match. Such speed, cleverness, mastery of stickwork, and wonderful ball control has never been seen in Bombay before, and to all this Dhyan Chand lent such a grace as to make him not only a very effective but a spectacular one as well. In can well be understood now how he came to be the idol of thousands in Europe. Although rather outshone by his wonderful colleague, Pennigar, the centre-half and skipper, played a resourceful and constructive game and was the brain of his clever team. His was that sense of anticipation which marks a class player and his excellent positioning invariably found him in the correct place at the correct time. His two wing-halves gave him worthy support. Rocque and Hammond the backs were as safe, both showing up very well, and thus Allen was not severely tested. The forwards combined beautifully all concentrating their efforts o[n] keeping Dhyan Chand well pro[tected] Seamens on the left wing did a lot of hard work and his centres were both hard and accurate. Although not quite so hard a hitter, Shaukat Ali, the other winger, was an adept at working his colleagues into a good position before sending the ball across. Gateley and Marthins were the connecting links and rightly enough they effaced their own individuality in forming that deadly line.

BOMBAY'S DEFENCE.

For the losers Abreo and Cowton were the most prominent. The former played a great game at back, while the latter though he was beaten on six occasions, could not have been held responsible for them. He executed some wonderful save and frequently earned applause Massey was not as prominent as usual but that was only natural considering that he had so redoubtable an opponent in Dhyan Chand. Brewin was the most effective half and in the first half managed to keep his flank secure. Amongst the forwards Muller played a brilliant game but lacked substantial support. Milne especially was disappointing Long and Willis improved considerably in the second half and were unfortunate not to score.

Bombay elected to defend the Colaba end and immediately from the bully-off Muller and Milne made a dangerous raid on the visitors' goal. The latter retaliated and Abreo stopped Seamens well on the left wing. Dhyan Chand, however, obtained possession of the ball and sent Marthins through, but the latter lost control of the ball which rolled over the line. Up and down play followed and then in keeping long out Hammond conceded the first corner. This, however, proved abortive and Dhyan Chand whipped off with the ball, parting with it to with Seamens who entered the ring missed the goal by inches with a terrific high shot. Both sides attached in turn and Brewin and Abreo were prominent for some fine spoiling tactics. Muller attempted to break through on his own and was checked a few yards from the goal, a corner resulting.

Play was now transferred to the other end where Cowton earned applause by saving well from Seamens twice in rapid succession. Several good movements by the Olympic forwards were checked by Abreo, Massey [illegible] Brewin and than the local forwar[ds] suddenly [illegible] who sent

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION OVER MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSION

LAHORE, June 22.

Sir Muhammad Iqbal has resigned his Secretaryship of the All-India Muslim League owing to a difference of opinion over the League's memorandum to the Simon Commission. In submitting his resignation to the Vice President of the League in the absence of Sir Muhammad Shafi, the President, Sir Muhammad Iqbal says that he expressed his opinion relating to some important points principally on the question of provincial autonomy at the first meeting of the committee appointed to draft the memorandum, held at the President's residence. The original draft was merely tentative and meant for eliciting the opinions of other members of the League. The final draft was prepared after the receipt of these opinions, but owing to his illness he was unable to attend the final discussion.

VEILED FORM OF DIARCHY.

Sir Muhammad Iqbal now finds that the extract from the League's memorandum as published in the press makes no demand for full provincial autonomy, and suggests a unitary form of Government in which law, order and justice are to be placed in the direct charge of the Governor. "It is hardly necessary for me to say that this suggestion is only a veiled form of diarchy and means no constitutional advance at all. Since I still stick to my opinion, expressed at the first meeting of the Drafting Committee, that the All-India Muslim League should demand full provincial autonomy which, in my opinion, is the demand of the whole Punjab Muslim community, I ought not, in the circumstances, to remain the Secretary of the League. Therefore kindly accept my resignation."—A. P.

HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT?

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE MEETS GOVERNOR

MR. MODY'S EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY

GOVERNOR ANXIOUS FOR A WAY OUT

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 22.

About six members of the Bombay Government, headed by the Governor, and the three representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber met to-day at about 11 a.m. Mr. H. P. Mody, head of the Chamber's deputation placed the Bardoli case in a most reasonable and business-like manner. From all accounts it appears that a great impression was created and the deputation is returning to Bombay with certain concrete proposals. A special meeting of the Chamber is called for to-morrow and from what I could gather there is every chance of an honourable settlement. I understand that the Patel brothers are expected to be present at the Chamber's meeting to-morrow.

POONA, June 22.

Complete secrecy is observed regarding the discussion to-day between H. E. the Governor and deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with the Bardoli question. It is, however, understood that a full and free discussion took place regarding the proposal for a Round Table Conference and on other aspects of the question. The trend of the discussion is believed to be favourable to a settlement. It is also understood that the request for a Round Table Conference may probably be accepted in view of the fact that His Excellency the Governor is anxious to settle the matters amicably.

Besides the members of the Deputation, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Mr. Hatch, the Revenue Member, were present.—A. P.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

POONA, June 22.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber deputation, consisting of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. H. P. Mody, discussed the Bardoli issue with the Governor of Bombay for two and three-quarters of an hour from 11-30 a.m. to 2-15 p.m. Nothing definite seems to have been settled, although the deputation seem hopeful that some of their suggestions will be accepted to bring about a settlement. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai was present at the discussion and he seems to think that a settlement is in sight.

Mr. H. P. Mody is issuing a statement of a general nature. The question of a round table conference is said to have been discussed. It is understood that the Deputationists will return to Bombay immediately. A meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday, when the representatives will lay the case before the Chamber.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA FUND

FURTHER DONATIONS

The following subscriptions are received at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's office for the above Fund:—

Collections through Volunteers Rs. 165-13-0; Collections on the Bardoli Day in the Public Meeting Rs. 137-7-1; Sjt. Onkarlal Misrilal Rs. 51-0-0; Sjt. Pari Narandas Chotalal Rs. 25; Sjt. Partapmul Shelia Rs. 11-0-0; Sjt. Jethabhai Bhanji Rs. 110-0; Sjt. Valji Jeram Rs. 10-0-0; Sjt. Shamji Madhowji Rs. 10-0-0; Sjt. Jethabhai Munji Rs. 10/0/0; Sjt. Kanji Raichand Rs. 10/0/0; Sjt. Tulsidas Purshotum Rs. 10-0-0; Sjt. Lokaran Oradia Rs. 5/0/0; Sjt. Chogalal Lodha Rs. 5-0-0 Karagir Mustafa Murtuza Rs. 3-0-0; Total Rs. 464-4-1.

G. I. P. STRIKE AVERTED

MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION SUSPENDED

NEW RULES TO BE ISSUED

NO CHANGE IN MILL STRIKE SITUATION

The conference between the G. I. P. Agent and the Workers' Deputation came off on Friday, and ended in a truce between the parties. The Agent dealt in detail with all the resolutions contained in the ultimatum. The medical re-examination which was a major grievance took up much time. The Agent announced that he had been in telegraphic communication with the Railway Board and that they have agreed to suspend this re-examination for the workshop staff, and to consider the rules. He assured that the cases of men whose services have been dispensed with under the existing rules will be reconsidered, when the new rules are issued. In conclusion, the Agent said "I have explained fully to the Deputation, the present situation. Two of the alleged grievances have been removed. As regards others, these, as I have already stated, are receiving full consideration and I can promise the workmen that they will be replied to fully within one month from date." After the Agent's remarks, there was a general discussion and the Deputation agreed to recommend to the Managing Committee that the resolution to strike on the 25th June should be suspended, until a reply was received from the Agent, which the Agent promised to send within one month from the date.

AGENT EXPLAINS SITUATION

In opening the meeting, the Agent said.—

I have asked this Deputation to meet me as I consider that the officials of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union have failed to appreciate the present situation, and because of this lack of appreciation, the workmen are being misled. This is, I think, made quite clear from the Resolution passed at the meetings held at Parel on the 18th instant, and at Matunga on the 19th instant, and also from the tone of several of the speeches at these Meetings and at other Meetings held from time to time.

I propose to deal with the Resolutions one by one and in the order in which they have been submitted:—

CAUSE OF DELAY.

This Resolution is a protest against the delays which have taken place in redressing various grievances, especially that of medical re-examination. The Union Officials have, apparently, failed to realise the very large issues which several of the demands put forward involve. I am prepared to give a decision on any point which only affects the staff of this Railway, within a short period of time; but the Deputation must realise that it is essential that the demands now put forward should be considered in relationship to the wages paid and privileges granted to the staff of other Railways in India and to similar labour in Bombay.

I promised the Union that I would give all grievances put forward sympathetic consideration; sympathetic consideration of necessity means detailed consideration, and each and every one of the alleged grievances is being carefully gone into at the present time.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

The grievances referred to are:—

(1) That the medical examination [illegible]

(2) That the increases of the workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60, Rs. 74 for the last several years should be given.

(3) Leave for all gazetted holidays should be given with pay.

(4) That the minimum living wage which has been fixed at Rs. 23 at present to the lowest workers should be fixed at Rs. 30.

(5) That an increase of 10 per cent should be given to all skilful workers.

(6) That the Union should be recognised.

Of these, No. 6 has been removed by the recognition of the Union and I propose to deal with No. 1 under Resolution No. 2.

Resolution No. 2 is a protest against the continuation of medical re-examination on the grounds that it is unnecessary and a mere pretext to retrench Railway servants and asks that it should be cancelled forthwith and men who have already been declared unfit re-engaged. From the Resolutions submitted and from the reports received it would appear that at several meetings of the workmen, speeches have been made in which this Administration has been accused of introducing this medical re-examination as a means of retrenchment of staff in the Workshops.

NOTHING TO DO WITH RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Ginwalla and Mr. Jhabwalla have had my personal assurance on several occasions that medical examination has nothing to do with retrenchment. They were informed that retrenchment would never, with my sanction, be carried out under the cloak of medical examination. They are also aware of the steps which have been taken ensure a full programme of work at Matunga for the next three years in that the G. I. P. Railway has undertaken work for another Railway. This has been done with a certain amount of inconvenience to this Railway in that it has entailed a postponement of a part of our own building programme. It has, in fact, been done mainly for the benefit of the workmen and to ensure that there will be no shortage of work next year. If the shops are allowed to carry out the programme as at present arranged, so far as can be seen at present, there will be no need of any general scheme of retrenchment of workshop staff within the immediate future, but if the programme is upset by any action on the part of the staff in the shops, retrenchment of a certain number will be inevitable; and for this the Union Leaders will be entirely responsible.

So far as I am aware, no steps have been taken by the Union Officials to explain this situation to the workmen. In this, in my opinion, the Officials of the Union have failed in their obvious duty. In fact, it is on account of this that it has been necessary on several occasions to issue notices to the workmen explaining the correct facts.

MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION SUSPENDED.

I have already advised Mr. Ginwalla that as I was proceeding to Simla I would place the views of the Union regarding medical re-examination before the Government of India. The present situation has forced me to postpone this visit. As, however, this question of medical re-examination appears to be taken by the staff as a real grievance, and in order to counteract the rumours which have been spread among the staff that medical re-examination rules were only a pretext for retrenchment, I have been in telegraphic communication with the Railway Board, and they have agreed to suspend this re-examination for workshop staff, and to reconsider the rules. They have also agreed that cases of men whose services have been dispensed with under the existing rules will be reconsidered when the new rules are issued. Meanwhile, there is no objection to men who have been declared unfit, appealing to the Principal Medical and Health Officer in the usual way.

I may say that in the interests of the workmen themselves I have been very loath to come to this decision, as a careful study of the cases examined has brought to light the benefit this periodical medical examination has been to the staff. During such examinations, many cases have been brought to light of incipient disease and disabilities which could not have been otherwise detected, with the result that the staff have received advice and treatment with very beneficial effects. I am informed that Insurance Companies are now offering free medical advice to their policy holders to the end that their expectation of life may be lengthened. I, personally, have no doubt that such advice to our staff at the time of the re-examination, is of verry great advantage to them and assists in maintaining them on a better health standard than formerly. By the action of the Union, the staff will be deprived of this benefit.

WRONG VIEW.

Resolution 3, 4, and 5 deal with the appointment of a Special Officer to enquire into grievances of the staff in the shops, and state that an attempt to ignore the Union has made. This is incorrect. The Union Officials were advised that the Government of India had been asked to sanction this appointment and were informed that as soon as the sanction of the Government of India was obtained the Officer would be appointed.

In the notice issued by the Chief Mechanical Engineer, it is stated that the Special Officer is empowered to investigate all cases which come under his notice, represented either by the workmen direct or by the Union. There has never been any question of ignoring the Union. It is obviously impossible to insist that all cases shall be represented through the Union. Workmen must have entire liberty of action in the way that they wish to present their grievances.

At a meeting held with Mr. Jhabwalla and a Deputation from the Union on the 23rd May, the Deputation agreed that they would recommend to the General Body that the proposed system of submitting grievances for enquiry by this Special Officer should be given a trial for three months and in the event of the scheme not proving a success they would represent the case again to the Agent. This arrangement was subsequently confirmed at a meeting of the General Body of the Union. The Resolutions, therefore, would appear to be only a pretext for getting out of the agreement already come to.

Resolution 6.—This is an ultimatum stating that unless the demands which have been forwarded and which have been detailed above are not acceded to by the 25th of this month, the Members of the Union will be compelled to cease work at Matunga, Parel, Bori Bunder, Wadi Bunder, Byculla, Kurla, Kalyan and Lonavla.

I have explained fully to the Deputation the present situation. Two of the alleged grevances have been removed. As regard sthe others, ithose, as I have already stated, are receiving full consideration and I can promise the workmen that they will be replied to fully within one month from date.

ENTIRE MISCONCEPTION.

In a speech recently made, Mr. Jhabwalla is alleged to have stated "all that we ask you to do is to close the workshops for five days", the presumption being that at the end of five days all the alleged grievances would be redressed. He is also alleged to have stated that in two days the Administration of the G. I. P. Railway would be on its knees. The language is picturesque, but I can assure the Deputation that it is an entire misconception of the situation.

I may say that if it becomes necessary to close the workshops through the action of the Members of the Union the shops will remain closed until I consider it desirable to re-open them, and during the period which the workshop sare closed, no pay will be granted to the men on strike. This is not put forward as a threat to the staff; it is merely a warning to them of what will be the result if the notice given in Resolution No. 6 is carried out.

STRIKE SUSPENDED.

After the Agent's remarks there was a general discussion and the Deputation agreed to recommend to the Managing Committee that the Resolution to strike on the 25th June should be suspended until a reply was received from the Agent, which the Agent promised to send within one month from date.

MILL STRIKER'S RELIEF

COLLECTION CAMPAIGN

Messrs. R. S. Asavle, S. A. Ghate, Syed Munawar and A. A. Alwe, with two volunteers, carrying a placard and flags, started from Damodar Hall at 8-30 a.m. on Friday and proceeded towards Dadar making shop-to-shop collection. On their return they were met by Mr. Mirajkar at Poibavdi, while Mr. Ghate retired. The Collection Party followed by a small police party with some sowars and constables in a lorry moved towards Kalachowki, and collected funds peacefully without any hindrance from the police. There was no untoward incident of any kind, as the members of the Collection Party themselves scrupulously disallowed crowds to gather around them. The Party made a fairly good collection and returned to Damodar Hall at 12-30 afternoon, and decided to start at 10 a.m. the next day from Lady Jamshedji Road towards DeLisle Road.

STRIKERS GET NO ENCOURAGING SUPPORT

ONLY RS. 34 COLLECTED ON THURSDAY

The strike leaders who went for collection of funds for the mill strikers on Thursday did not get an encouraging support. They went round Lower Parel and De Lisle Road, and after about two hours' shop to shop appeal succeeded in getting Rs. 34 only. On Friday Mr. Asavle also joined his extremist colleagues and went round Dadar, Poibawdy, Sopari Bag and Lal Bag with flags and posters. They intend also going to Fort area where they expect substantial help from the rich merchants.

KALYAN RAILWAY WORKERS JOIN G. I. P. MEN

MASS MEETING'S RESOLUTION

A mass meeting of Railway workers was held yesterday evening at Kalyan in Sant Tukaram's Theatre when speeches were delivered by Messrs. Jhabvala, Bradley, Rele, Purandare and others and they voted by ballot by a very large majority to support the Bombay workers' resolution for a strike on the 25th.

STOWAWAYS UNDER CONTROL

STEAMER TO REACH COLOMBO ON MONDAY

LONDON, June 21.

The Commonwealth Line has received via Perth, a wireless message from the Master of the Jervis Bay saying "Everything is going well. Stowaways are under my safe control. We expect to arrive at Colombo on Monday morning."

Mr. Larkin, Chairman of the Commonwealth Line stated that the Master's message was a reply to the message sent to him stating, that disconcerting reports were being published and asking him to telegraph. Mr. Larkin added that S. O. S. messages had apparently been sent as a precautionary measure, when Captain Daniels was not sure, how the situation would develop.—Reuter's Special.

AUXILIARY SLAVOL DESPATCHED

LONDON, June 22.

The Admiralty announce that Auxiliary Slavol left Trincomalee at seven on the evening of June 21 to intercept Jervis Bay.—Reuter's Special.

"SITUATION IN HAND"

COLOMBO, June 22.

The latest news from the "Jervis Bay" received by the naval authorities in Colombo indicates that the Captain has the situation well in hand, and is maintaining a close guard.

H. M. S. Suffolk which, at eight last night, was approximately 800 miles west of Colombo will be proceeding to a favourable position, should disaffection spread to the crew of "Jerbis May". The party of marines, mentioned yesterday, will still proceed on H. M. S. Slavol and will rendezvous with "Jervis Bay" about four on Saturday afternoon.—A. P.

MAXTON COOK MANIFESTO

DENOUNCED BY LORD BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, June 22.

The Maxton-Cook manifesto was set out in the tone of pompous omniscence and omnipotence which would have been excessive in one of Napoleon's declarations to his troops after the great victory," declared Lord Birkenhead speaking at Muneaton. He said that the more fitting tone for Mr. Cook to take would be that of Napoleon's march back from Moscow. The only clear object which could be gathered was that they intended to destroy capital. In that Mr. Cook was at least consistent because he had already destroyed millions of capital by destroying the country's export coal trade.—Reuter.

END OF OIL WAR?

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT UNKNOWN

A RANGOON REPORT

RANGOON, June 22

The "Rangoon Gazette" understands on good authority that the oil war between the Royal Dutch and Shell group and the Standard Oil Company, New York, which has been going on since September has come to an end, a settlement of the points at issue having been reached. It is not yet known how this settlement came about.—A. P.

DIVORCE FROM PRINCE CAROL

PRINCESS HELEN'S PETITION GRANTED

LONDON, June 21.

Bukharest.—The High Court has granted Princess Helen's petition for divorce from ex-Crown Prince Carol.—Reuter's Special.

BARDOLI QUESTION

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER TO MEET TO-DAY

A general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. to consider the Bardoli question.

JUDGES WALK OUT

MR. SHAMDASANI SEVERELY SNUBBED

"YOU OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED OF YOURSELF"

SENSATION IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, June 21.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consisting of Lord Shaw, Lord Blanesborough and Sir Lancelot Sanderson resorted to the exceptional step of leaving the court this afternoon, when Mr. P. D. Shamdasani persisted in addressing it, although he had been previously snubbed severely for straining their lordships' patience.

Mr. Shamdasani submitted the motion regarding taxation in his case against the Tata Bank, and contended that the taxing master allowed counsels' fees at far too high a figure. He also objected to two items of ten shillings each.

Lord Blanesborough told Mr. Shamdasani that he ought not to have presented this petition, and "you ought to be ashamed of yourself". Lord Shaw followed and declared that the taxation petition had been closed.

Mr. Shamdasani pertinaciously continued, and was again told off. He then submitted a second motion for the retrial of the case upon which the Board said, that the cases had terminated, and observed that Mr. Shamdasani had gone near to abusing them, notwithstanding the consideration shown to the Appellants. Further remarks were cut short by their Lordships' pointed departure.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET CONSULATE RAIDED

SEQUEL TO BOMB OUTRAGE ON CHANG

ALLEGED SOVIET COMPLICITY

LONDON, June 21.

Tientsin.—Three hundred and fifty Chinese police raided the Soviet Consulate hoping to find evidence of Soviet complicity in the bomb outrage on Marshal Chang-Tso-lin's train on 4th June. There are nearly hundred Soviet employees at Tientsin and several in Peking and Mukden.—Reuter.

LATE MARSHAL CHANG-TSO-LIN.

DEATH MESSAGE CONFIRMED

LONDON, June 21.

Shanghai.—A message from Mukden says that it is officially announced that Marshal Chang-Tso-lin died to-day. The funeral takes place on June 23.—Reuter.

CRUISERS WITHDRAWN

LONDON, June 21.

Tokio.—In view of the resumption of tranquillity, in the Yangtse valley, the Navy Department is withdrawing two cruisers and four destroyer flotillas.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM RED TENT

NOBILE'S MESSAGE

LONDON, June 22.

Rome.—An official communique states that General Nobile has sent a wireless message that some of the parcels dropped by Major Maddalena were damaged, as parachutes failed to open. He asks for more accumulators, and other necessaries and suggests that aeroplane fitted with skies should attempt to land on ice and pick up the party individually. He promises, when accumulators are recharged, to send instructions regarding search for the party with the wrecked "Italia."—Reuter.

IN SEARCH OF CAPT. AMUNDSEN

LONDON, June 21.

Oslo.—There is still no news of Capt. Amundsen, although wireless stations north of Norway are listening day and night for messages from his seaplane. The Ministry of Defence has ordered cruiser Tordenskjold to leave Horten immediately in search of Capt. Amundsen. Tordenskjold carries a seaplane which will be used for reconnaissance flights between Norway and Spitzbergen. Two Norwegian airmen engaged in the attempt to rescue General Nobile have been ordered to search for Capt. Amundsen's seaplane on the West coast of Spitzbergen.—Reuter's Special.

NORWEGIAN MINISTRY'S PROMPT ACTION

LONDON, June 21.

Oslo.—The Norwegian Ministry of Defence has ordered the Government steamer "Michael Sars" now lying between Spitzbergen and Norway to proceed to the East in search of Capt. Amundsen and Commandant Guilbaud. The latter's disappearance has been reported to the Russian icebreaker "Malygain" which is now nearing Spitzbergen from the Archangel.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 21.

Beirut.—A disastrous fire in Damascus destroyed a complete district of the city. Twelve deaths occurred.—Reuter.

COMMISSION AND THE SERVICES

LANSBURY'S INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS

EARL WINTERTON PLEADS IGNORANCE

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Earl Winterton said that he had no information about the statements attributed to Professor Indra who had been recently released from the gaol at Ferozepur against certain gaol authorities. The Under Secretary also knew nothing of the refusal of the authorities at Yeravda to permit Mr. Subhas Bose to visit the detenus, but expressed the opinion that presumably, the authorities considered the meeting of these particular persons was not desirable.

Mr. Lansbury asked a long question regarding the desirability of the members of Permanent Services discussing the political reform, as the sub-inspectors of police in Madura had accepted the invitation of the Governor of Madras to prepare a memorandum for presentation before the Statutory Commission. Earl Winterton was not aware of the Governor having issued any such invitation.—Reuter.

BROTHERS ALL ARE WE

(BY "HOSHIR.")

On the wings of the softest Zephyrs,
Across the stretching sea,
Brothers, to you I waft my greetings,
And thoughts of sympathy.
Of whatever country race or clime,
Wherever you may be.
O! accept my love and waft it back,
For, brothers all are we.

Of love, my brothers, let's forge a chain
All human souls to bind
Into one great fellowship of friends
Of kindred heart and mind.
Let us sing the hymn of brotherhood,
And songs of liberty,
Let us join our hands and grip them hard,
For, brothers all are we.

What matter the colours of our skins,
The countries of our birth?
What matter the faiths we believe in,
Or where we live on earth?
If but goodness, love and charity
In human hearts there be,
What matter religion, caste or race?
For, brothers all, are we.

Similar sorrows sadden our hearts,
Similar pleasures please,
In divers forms we all seek to find
Similar peace and ease.
We commit similar sins and faults
Varying in degree,
Forgive, therefore, friends, and sympathise,
For, brothers all are we.

We seek one goal by devious paths,
We come from one great Source,
We are the sons of the one great Sire,
Who rules our destiny's course,
Whose one great Will we fulfil on earth
Through all eternity.
Then, away, with strifes, and wars and hates,
For, brothers all are we.

Listen! The angels chant the paean
Of holy brotherhood,
And creation loud proclaims the fact
If men but understood.
Then, love, my brothers, with boundless love,
Whoever you may be
And sympathise with your fellow men,
For, brothers all are we.

THE BARDOLI BUNGLE

"THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NO CASE"

SATYAGRAHA, A PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The more the Government excuses itself in the Bardoli case, the more it accuses itself. The long letter of H. E. the Governor written to Sjt. Munshi make confusion worse confounded and do not improve its position even in the estimation of a constitutionalist as Sjt. Munshi claims to be.

The Governor's letters altogether evade the issue. His Excellency claims that another inquiry has already been made and assures his correspondent that "there is not one member of Government who is not fully satisfied as to the justice of Government's action and in fact I should use the word generosity."

This is moving in a circle. If the Government were to make fifty inquiries of the type mentioned in the correspondence, they would not improve matters for it. On the contrary, these inquiries would prove its perverse determination to give a stone each time the Bardoli people ask for bread. They do not want a hole and corner inquiry in which they are not usefully and effectively represented and which is not open and independent. They contend that what the Government regards as just, even generous, the people believe to be unjust and oppressive. They contend, and these columns have attempted to show why, that Mr. Jayakar's and Mr. Anderson's report are worthless, full of misstatements and errors even of calculation. They undertake to substantiate their contention before an open, impartial and independent committee.

WATED JUSTICE NOT GENEROSITY.

The Government proudly and with fatiguing reiteration tells the public that they accepted neither Mr. Jayakar's rate of assessment, i. e., 30 per cent. increase, nor Mr. Anderson's, i. e., 22 per cent. increase (a generous reduction indeed 30 per cent). but that they reduced the increase to 20 per cent. And now we are informed by the Governor that this reduction was not only just but even generous. What the people want is not generosity but justice pure and simple, and they submit that even the 20 per cent. increase is unwarranted by facts, unwarranted by the condition of the agriculturists. His Excellency on the other hand protests that if a committee was appointed, it would be found that the increase should have been much higher. If that is the sincere belief of the Government, why does it not accept the very reasonable prayer of the people for the appointment of a proper committee by whose decision they declare they are willing to abide?

When the people challenge the findings of officers of the Government, it is monstrous it is insulting to throw in their teeth the reports of other officers who base their conclusions upon mere documents often varnished and more often superficial. If the Governor is desirous, as he professes to be, of acting on the square, let him accept the honourable offer sealed and sanctified as it is with the sufferings of the people for whom His Excellency makes in his letters profuse avowal of anxious sympathy.

But, declares the Governor, the 'outsiders,' whom the Commissioner N. D. has made famous by his insulting libel, stand in the way of the full flow of what sympathy. If they are in the way of the agriculturists who, the Governor claims to 'know well,' would all pay up the assessment as many are now doing, if they are allowed to,' why does he not summarily remove these objectionable tresspassers? The Government has been hitherto always found to be resourceful enough to remove all the 'tall poppies' it has discovered inconveniently in its way. Why then is it leaving alone this (in the elegant language of the Commissioner N. D. 'swarm of agitators from Kheda living on the poor people of Bardoli' and allowing the innocent peasants to become a prey alike to the agitators and the Pathans now to be replaced by the organised police drafted into Bardoli?

The Governor is in such a hurry to justify his 'constitutional' position and discredit Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and his faithful companions, that forgetful of his statement in one letter that there were 40 Pathans, in another he says there were only 25. But of the Pathans I shall have to say more in another article.

The Governor seeks to justify the assessment in Bardoli on the ground that the people of Chorasi who are similarly assessed have not resisted the enhancement. I know nothing of the case of Chorasi. But I do know this that many a wrong has been submitted to before now by the people of India earning for them (in their case) the uncomplimentary title of 'the gentle Hindoo.' It may be that the people of Chorasi are too weak to resist the levy, whereas the people of Bardoli having been under healthy influence for the past six years have formed themselves strong and willing enough for sufferings that must be entailed in resisting a Government that has became notorious for its unscrupulousness and frightfulness.

Here is the naked paw. Says His Excellency.

"Why should Government give up its undoubted right of administration to, as you suggest, the decision of some independent committee? I am anxious to meet the situation in every way that is possible, but no Government would be worth the name of Government which allowed such a thing to happen."

THE GANDIVA OF SELF-SUFFERING.

'The undoubted right of administration' is the unbridled licence to bleed India to the point of starvation. The licence would be somewhat controlled if an independent committee were appointed to adjust the points in dispute between the people and the executive authority. Let it be noted that the independent committee does not mean a committee independent of the Government. It means a committee appointed by the Government of men known to be independent of official pressure and authorised to hold the enquiry in the open with the right to the aggrieved people to be duly and effectively represented. But such an open enquiry means the death knell of the secret, autocratic revenue policy of the Government. Where is, in the modest demand of the people, the slightest usurpation of the functions of Government?' But even the least check upon the utter independence of the executive officers is enough to send the Government into a fury. And when the British lion is in a fury in British India, God help the 'gentle Hindoo.' Well, God does help the helpless and He only helps when man is utterly helpless. The people of India have found in Satyagraha the God-given infallible *gandiva* of self-suffering. Under its stimulating influence the people are slowly waking up from the lethargy of ages. The Bardoli peasants are but showing India, that weak as they are, they have got the courage to suffer for their convictions.

It is too late in the day to call Satyagraha unconstitutional. It will be unconstitutioned when truth and its fellow—self-sacrifice—become unlawful. Lord Hardinge blessed the South African Satyagraha and even the all-powerful Union Government gracefully bent before it. Both Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, and Sir Edward Gait, the then Governor of Bihar, recognised its legitimacy and efficacy and an independent committee was appointed resulting in adding to the prestige of the Government and resulting in the ending of a century-old wrong. It was then recognised in Kheda and a settlement, reluctant, half-hearted and incomplete as it was, was made between the Government agents in Kheda and those who were guiding the movement and the people. The then Governor of the Central Provinces condescended to treat with the Nagpur Flag Satyagrahis and released the prisoners and recognised the right claimed by the Satyagrahis. Last but not least Sir Leslie Wilson himself when he was yet untouched by the atmosphere of the 'most efficient service in the world' recognised its efficacy in Borsad and granted the Borsad people relief.

I wish both His Excellency the Governor and Sjt. Munshi will take note of these facts that have happened within the past fourteen years. Satyagraha in Bardoli cannot now be suddenly declared unconstitutional. The fact is the Government have no case. They do not want their revenue policy to be challenged at an open enquiry. If the Bardoli people can stand the final heat, they will have the open enquiry or the withdrawal of the enhancement. It is their undoubted right to claim for their grievance a hearing before an impartial tribunal.

GLORY ON INDIA'S NAME

(Continued from page 9.)

the ball soaring over half the field with a mighty shot. Back came the visitors and forced two corners but "sticks" against Dhyan Chand gave Bombay a free hit which sent the ball into their opponents' area. A ding-dong struggle ensued and then with a suddenness which was typical, Dhyan Chand and Marthins slipped through the defence, and the latter, tricking Abreo, beat Cowton with a scoop shot.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Exciting incidents followed in the Bombay ring and the goal had two narrow escapes, Marthins completely missing the ball when a few yards from his objective. A throw-in near the goal line saw Gateley dashing up to take the pass and scoring the second goal from a difficult angle. The Olympic players had now asserted themselves and Bombay was called upon to depend desperately. A few minutes before the interval Cowton saved a dangerous scoop shot by Marthins amidst applause.

Half-Time.

OLYMPIC ELEVEN ..... 2 goals.
BOMBAY ELEVEN ..... Nil.

SECOND HALF.

The second half opened with midfield play, Bombay being without the services of Ogden who was unable to continue owing to an injury. A clever passing movement almost resulted in a score, Cowton and McKenzie effecting a good save. Muller was responsible for a fine solo run but was pulled up near the goal and the visitors then instituted an attack which proved fruitful. Combining prettily their forwards broke through the local defence and by brilliant stick-work Dhyan Chand scored three goals in as many minutes. Bombay replied with three determined attacks but these fizzled out in the goal-mouth and the visitors returned to the attack. Massey saved a hard shot from Dhyan Chand and for the next few minutes Bombay were penned up in their own ring. Brewin relieved pressure and Long instituted a good movement which failed owing to fumbling. Muller made several determined efforts to break through but these fizzled out owing to poor support by Milne. Brewin worked the ball up well and passed across the goal-mouth, but Milne missed an absolute sitter. Soon after this Gateley scored the sixth goal with a fine shot. Bombay dashed away from the bully and Muller capped a fine individual effort with a magnificent shot from an almost impossible angle and scored the best goal of the evening, the ball lodging high up in the side of the net. Even play continued for the few minutes which remained before full-time.

The result:—

OLYMPIC ELEVEN ..... 6 goals.
BOMBAY ELEVEN ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

The Teams were constituted as under:
OLYMPIC ELEVEN:—Allen; Roche and Hammond; Norris, Pennigar and Cullen; Shaukat Ali, Gateley, Dhyan Chand, Marthins and Seamens.

BOMBAY ELEVEN:—Cowton; McKenzie and Abreo; Ogden, Massey and Brewin; Smith, Milne, Muller, Long and Willis.

Referees:—Messrs. Rosser and James.

CORDIAL RECEPTIONS IN EUROPE

WILD GREETINGS BY CROWD OF 42,000

OLYMPIC PLAYERS INTERVIEWED.

A representative of the "Chronicle" was one of the first to greet the members of the Olympic team on their arrival in Bombay.

Mr. A. B. Rosser the business Manger of the team in response to a request to state his impressions about the tour said that they were received everywhere very cordiarly.

Climatic conditions favoured the tourists very much, and even though on one occasion, they played in the match at Folkstone when the temperature stood at 37 degrees they were none the worse, but on the contrary felt considerably braced up. 70 minutes play which was the duration of matches in Europe he found, left his players surprisingly fresh after the exertion.

THEIR FIRST AND LAST DEFEAT.

Referring to their defeat in the first match in England, Mr. Rosser said that it was their first outing a day after their arrival in England. It was played on a wet ground with boots, a foot wear, that Indian Hockey players were not at all used to. At the same time they did not wish to disappoint the team that had been brought together to meet them, since they had, been called for the purpose from several parts of England.

HIT-AND-RUN VARIETY.

In reply to a question on the standard of Hockey obtaining in Europe and on the continent, Mr. Rosser said that the standard was far below that of Indian Hockey players. He described the game as lacking in science, and as being of the 'hit-and-run' variety. The European players were unacquianted with combination between forward and half-back lines and expressed themselves considerably surprised with the Indian practice of using the hands to stop the ball. It was explained to them that there was nothing faulty in the practice, because the stick alone was not relied upon in India for stopping the ball owing to the ground being very fast.

Of the countries they played with Mr. Rosser gave it as his opinion that the Englishmen were superiors in the game as compared with the continentals and that with a little consistent practice in Indian line, they would show considerable improvement upon their present form.

Mr. Rosser also criticised the standard of umpiring in England as well as on the continent. He said that the Olympics were referred by qualified men. Still the general standard was far below that of India. England, he declared, was the most deficient in this respect.

CHEERED BY THE CROWD.

In reply to another question Mr. Rosser said that a crowd of 42,000 attended the finals in the Olympic tournament between India and Holland. He spoke very warmly of the enthusiasm evinced by the spectators on the occasion and of the sporting manner in which they acclaimed the victory of the Indian team. Several members of the Indian team, he said, were cheered by the crowd.

INDIA'S VICTORY PROCLAIMED.

The International Olympic Committee presented gold medals to the Indian team and silver bronze to the Dutch and Germans respectively on the conclusion of the match. The three teams Assembled on the platform in the pavilion where the International Olympic Committee sat the Indian team being placed between the Dutch and the German. After the presentation of the medals, and congratulatory speeches the flag of British India was run up the flag-staff to proclaim India's victory.

In conclusion, Mr. Rosser declared that they had no trouble over the question of finances and that they received all the requirements without any inconvenience.

CORDIAL RELATIONS STRAINED.

In the course of conversation with Indian members of the team it was evident that cordiality among themselves had suffered on several occasions during the course of the tour. This fact, strengthened news that had already reached this country to the effect that one section of the team had disclaimed the name of "Indian" as applying to them although they formed members of the team. They are stated to have said in course of interviews in Europe that they were descendants of "pure race Englishmen" and not "native" Indians.

In the attempt to confirm these rumours one of the members of the team was questioned closely by representative of this paper but contented himself with the reply that he was barred from expressing any opinion upon the question although he admitted that matters had not gone as smoothly upon this subject as had been hoped for.

But when questioned with regard to the commission to select Jaipal Singh to Captain the Indian team in the Olympic matches he expressed himself mystified over the subject.

He admitted that Jaipal Singh had captained the team in England and the continent in many practice matches and declared that he certainly had a claim which should not have been neglected. However when the Olympic game started his claim was superseded as a result of which he (Jaipal Singh) returned to England as a protest after having participated in the first two matches in the Olympic tournament.

Q:—Indian circles in England and on the continent have expressed the opinion that in the circumstances that it would be very desirable that the next Indian team to visit Europe should be really representative of India. Do you share the same opinion?

A:—I do. It would obviate a great deal of invidious distinctions and misunderstandings.

HOW HE BROKE HIS COLLAR-BONE.

"It was a pure accident," said Mr. Phiroze Khan, one of the prominent members of the Indian Olympic Team, who broke his collar-bone in the match against Denmark in the Olympic tournament. "I was wearing the heavy boots to which I was not accustomed and probably the accident was due to it. The ground was in excellent condition, and I could have gone without them. I ran up to the ball closely followed up by a well-built man of the other side. As soon as I stopped his shoulder came into violent contact with my collar-bone which cracked," he said humourously. Although the accident did not prove very serious, Phiroze Khan was unable to play for his side for the last two matches in the Olympic tournament.

Asked if he was impressed with the standard of hockey in Europe, Dyan Sing, the tower of strength of the Indian side, said: "In my opinion the Continental players displayed a better standard than the Englishmen. The former are more keenly interested in the game, and are following the Indian style. Personally, I think their rather heavy bodies are not suited to quick-action games like hockey, soccer and rugby.

INDIAN STUDENTS' INTEREST.

Asked if they had a cordial reception on the Continent, Mr. Shaukat Ali, another member of the team said that they had particularly a warm reception from the Indian community and Indian students, both in England and the Continent. "Indian students in Germany were very keen and closely followed our success," he added.

HOW INDIAN TEAM FARED IN EUROPE.

The Indian Olympic Team started on their eventful tour on March 10 and won 20 maches out of 21 played in Europe, as noted below:—

ALL-INDIA RECORD.

IN ENGLAND.

Lost to Combined Services	1—2
Beat London XI	5—2
Beat Anglo-Scottish XI	7—3
Beat Old Rossalians	16—0
Beat Mysties	7—0
Beat Frankford S C.	2—0
Beat Hockey Assoc. XI	4—0
Beat Universities XI	7—3
Beat Anglo-Irish XI	12—4
Beat Haslam's XI	7—1

IN HOLLAND.

Beat Dutch Olympic XI	9—0
Beat Dutch Olympic "B"	8—0
Beat Dutch Olympic XI	7—1

IN GERMANY.

Beat Hanover	10—0
Beat Berlin	5—1

IN BELGIUM.

Beat Belgium	10—2

IN AMSTERDAM.

Beat Austria	6—0
Beat Belgium	9—0
Beat Denmark	5—0
Beat Switzerland	6—0
Beat Holland	3—0

BARDOLI AND CONSTITUTIONALISM

(Continued from Page 8.)
(Continued from page 6.)

arbitrary dictation, in short, to be self-respecting and to assert their right to determine their own political destinies that the day of India's emancipation will be near. The rest of the country is busy in communal squabbles, and Sir Mahomed Shafi is cheerfully selling his political birth-right for a mess of posts and increased representation. Bardoli is the only place where people are fighting for realities.

It may not be given to all of us to join in that glorious and heroic fight, but we might, at least give it all the support and encouragement that lies in our power, and it is also our duty to see that the struggle does not fail. For, if we do fail at Bardoli, it will be true of us what Milton says in "Samson":

"But what more oft in nations grown corrupt,
And by their vices brought to servitude
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty."

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Olympic Indian Hockey Team received a warm welcome on its arrival yesterday at the Ballard Pier. A group photo of the players with Dr. Deshmukh, Mayor, in the centre.

(From left): Dhyan Chand and Feroze Khan, two of the most prominent members of the Olympic Team.

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Heart appealing and thundering plot based on political and worth studying sentiments and principles.—WHAT IS LIFE? Nothing but a dream and the worldly pleasures of life too are like those of dream. Still the vicious persons are committing a number of sins for so-called momentous pleasures of life. The son kills father, the father murders the son and the brother sheds blood of his own brother for the sake of those lustful means of worldly HAPPINESS, MONEY, THRONE and the POWER etc.

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Coming Shortly Krishna's Beautiful Film "SWARGA VIHAR"

WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN CENTRAL PARTS

INCREASE IN THE WEST COAST

POONA, June 22.

The monsoon continues to be active in the central parts of the country and has strengthened in Northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces East, Central India East, Berar, Central Provinces, Konkan and Hyderabad North and local in Assam, Behar, Kumaon Hills, Central India West, Coorg and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces West Baluchistan, Rajputana East Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches; Toungoo three quarters; Kyaukpyu, Myitkyina, and Cherrapunji two; Sibsagar three; Dibrugarh, Chittagong and Sambalpur one; Cox's Bazaar Calcutta, Jalpaiguri and Cuttack three quarters; Saugor Island and Benares one and a half Darbhanga, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Mukteswar and Indore a half; Kotah a quarter; Sutna three; Nowgong six; Jubbulpore one and a half; Seoni, and Nagpur two; Akola, Jagdalpur and Karwar three quarters. Ratnagiri one; Nizamabad a half; and Salem, Cocanada and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast.—An increase along and near the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Earthquake Report.—Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity and apparently at common origin about six-thousand miles away were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at sixteen hours thirty-one minutes and twenty-two hours eleven minutes on Thursday June 21.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, June 22.

The monsoon remains active in the central parts of the country and is showing signs of strengthening on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad North, and local in Central India West and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Rajputana East, the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the western half of the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and Gujarat, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist and cooler than usual in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces, and drier in the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase along and near the west coast.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	... 0.10"
Cawnpore	... 0.53"
Jhansi	... 0.48"
Mainpuri	... 0.07"
Kotah	... 0.30"
Indore	... 0.52"
Akola	... 0.75"
Amraoti	... 0.65"
Khandwa	... 0.17"
Hoshangabad	... 0.50"
Saugor	... 0.20"
Jubbulpore	... 1.60"
Nagpur	... 1.90"
Raipur	... 0.50"
Chanda	... 0.49"
Ratnagiri	... 1.01"
Marmugao	... 0.04"
Karwar	... 0.72"
Ahmednagar	... 0.10"
Aurangabad	... 0.02"
Nizamabad	... 0.55"
Mangalore	... 0.06"
Cochin	... 0.06"
Coconada	... 0.62"
Colombo	... 0.21"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs:—

Colaba Observatory	... 0.23"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date (9.01" above normal).	... 21.77"
St. George's Hospital	... 0.30"
J. J. Hospital	... 0.19"

Maximum temperature 86 deg. (1 deg below normal).

Minimum temperature 76 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Earthquake Report:—Two earthquake shocks, both of slight intensity and having apparently the same origin, about 6,000 miles away, were recorded yesterday by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 16 hrs. 31 mins. and 22 hrs. 11 mins. respectively (I. S. T.)

BOMBAY—DAILY WEATHER REPORT

RAINFALL GENERAL IN KONKA

POONA, June 21.

The monsoon has been active in the Konkan, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the Central Provinces.

Burma.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Lower Burma and at a few stations in Upper Burma; Amherst has had 1.2", Akyab 3.3", Rangoon 0.7", and Kyaukpyu 0.9", Skies are moderate to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been local rain in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar; Sibsagar has had 0.8", Dibrugarh 1.2", Cherrapunji 1.3", Daltonganj 1.5", Calcutta 0.9", Berhampore 0.8" and Mymensingh 0.9". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in defect in northwest Assam. Maximum temperature was below normal in Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, Kumaon hills, Central India East and the Central Provinces East, and local in Central India West and the Central Provinces West, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West; Benares has had 1.2", Cawnpore 0.9", Dehra Dun 1.3", Mukteswas 0.5", Indore 0.4" Jubbulpore 0.5", Nowgong 0.8", Seoni 1.9", Raipur 2.2", Pendra 2.6" and Pachmarhi 1.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual over most of the division. Maximum temperature was above normal in Central India West, Berar and the Central Provinces West and below it in the United Provinces and Central India East, in which latter sub-division the minimum temperature was also lower than usual. Khandwa recorded the highest maximum temperature of 105 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Northwest India.—Light rain has fallen at a few stations in the Punjab hills, Kashmir the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East; Jaipur reports 0.3". Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 112 deg. at Khanpur.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, local in Coorg and Malabar, and confined to a few stations in the Bombay Deccan; Bombay has had 1.3", Marmagao 1.4", Malegaon 1.1" and Calicut 0.3". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in parts of the Deccan and along the north Coromandel coast Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North and the minimum was lower than usual in the Konkan. Nellore recorded the highest maximum temperature of 104".

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 22-6-28, Colaba Point 0.23 Fort 0.30 J. J. Hospital 0.10.

Tota since 1st June to date Colaba Point 21.77 Fort 24.95 J. J. Hospital 20.55.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 26.80 Fort 37.65 J. J. Hospital 23.28.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 3.40 Fort. 2.61 J. J. Hospital 2.70.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorologibal Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.709 inches (.023 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.650 inches (.033 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—.015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 782 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 86.2 degrees (.0.6 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 76.2 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 230 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hrs. 0.23".

Total rainfalls during month 21.77.

Total rainfall during year 21.78.

Earthquathe report:—

Two earth quake shocks, both of slight intensity and having apparently the same origin, about 6,000 miles away were recorded yesterday by the Seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 16 hrs. 31 ms. and 22 hrs. 11 ms. respectively (I. S. T.)

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

June 236.70+0.50.
Sept. 242.30+0.10.
December 244.40—0.10.

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 22.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88-1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates: 3rd July sett):—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9-6. 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-0.

Tone of Market:—Inactive.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices. Rs. a. p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	... 12 0 0
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	... 10 0 0
Ceylon Planters	... 20 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	... 35 0 0
Clunes Estates	... 17 0 0
Cochin Rubber	... 36 0 0
Eila Tea	... 180 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	... 33 0 0
Fairlawn Estate	... 34 0 0
Frocester Estates	... 45 0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	... 9 0 0
Honiton Rubber	... 5 8 9
Horawala Rubber	... 37 0 0
Indo-Malaya Estates	... 15 0 0
Jambulance T. and Rub.	... 9 0 0
Jebong Rubber	... 14 0 0
Kalutara Company	... 30 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	... 20 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	... 30 0 0
Langat River	... 20 0 0
Lanka Rubber	... 48 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	... 145 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	... 50 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	... 20 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	... 35 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	... 30 0 0
Nouchatel Estates	... 39 0 0
North-Western Rub	... 20 0 0
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	... 25 0 0
Rubber Growers'	... 23 0 0
Saffragam T. and Rub.	... 120 12 0
Talgaswella Tea	... 50 0 0
Torrington Tea	... 20 0 0
Udabage Tea	... 47 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	... 23 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	... 6 0 0
Vogan Tea	... 38 0 0

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.46-1/2 Cents.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 21.

June	20.20+.45
July	20.30+45
August	20.32+.45
September	20.51+.45
October	20.66+.31
November	20.75+.35
December	20.80+.43
January	20.78+.41
February	20.78+.40
March	20.80+.42
April	20.80+.42
May	20.81+.42
June	20.81+.42
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.90+.40

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 22.

Maloja, Ohlsen, London.
Chakla, Betaugh, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.

Ville de Maitz, Hillet, Marmagoa.
Razmak, Suddell, Aden.

LOADING.

June 22.

Steamer City of Manchester for Liverpool.
Steamer Delta for London.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Gambhira for Rangoon.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ville de Maitz:—The T M Co's steamer Ville de Maitz will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak, 4937 tons, Captain F Sudell, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for Aden with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 a.m. from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 22.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 51/11, Highest Rs. 51/13 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 51/9/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/10/0, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 4/9/7- 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 57/5/6, Highest Rs. 57/7 Lowest Rs. 57/4 Closing Rs. 57/5.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co.).

Muktsar (Punjab) June 20.

Wheat Ready	4/4 4/10
Wheat Har	4/5/6
Wheat Assuj	4/11/6
Gram Ready	3/12 3/13/6
Gram Sawan	3/13/6
Gram Bhadon	4/
Gram Assuj	4/2
Barley Ready	3/1
Barley Assuj	3/5/9
Rapeseed Ready	7/4 7/10
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

DR. PRADHAN'S APPEAL FOR NON-BRAHMIN CANDIDATES

Dr. R. G. Pradhan the President of the Kurla Young Men's Non-Brahmin Association in the course of an appeal to Kurla voters to vote for the non-Brahmin candidates enumerates the wants of Kurla residents as under:—"There are a number of things required to improve the miserable Municipal administration in Kurla. First of all a just and equitable assessment of taxation proportionate to the means of the Kurla public and a proper and efficient organization of the Municipal revenues and services so that Municipal funds shall be spent on works of real public utility. Secondly the appointment of a competent executive officer responsible to the Municipal Body who shall attend to and expedite such business of the people as will be entrusted to his authority. Thirdly improvement and enforcement of sanitary measures through a duly qualified health officer who shall especially direct his attention to the neglected quarters of the poor and depressed classes. Fourthly a copious wholesome water supply and abolition of water meters—a system which lends itself to the harassment and exploitation of poor helpless tenants by profiteering and cruuel landlords and is also a nuisance to the landlords themselves. Fifthly provision of roads and communications and sixthly free primary education medical relief etc."

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A SHARP pain, like a stab in the back, may be the first symptom of Kidney Trouble. You cannot mistake it. When that first stab of pain has passed it will leave a dull ache, and you will feel stiff and sore. Surely you will not ignore such signs as these. Your kidneys are demanding attention. That is why they cause you pain. They need the cleansing, healing and strengthening properties which can only be found in De Witt's Pills. Here then is an offer of better health and freedom from pain. Your nearest chemist can supply you with a box of De Witt's Pills to-day. Get a box and see how much good they will do you.

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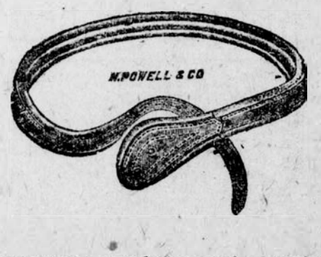

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr. Jose Thomas Alfonso as Acting Honorary Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle as Acting Honorary Consul for Finland at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle. Dr. Jehangir Sorabji Khergamvala, is to act as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series.

Mr. N. R. Gundil, Officiating Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara is to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the Satara District.

Mr. Hiralal Maneklal Shah, officiating Mamlatdar, Prantij, and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Benjamin David, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar, is to be Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, vice Mr. R. V. Bodas, on leave.

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangola and Malsiras, is to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar.

Mr. B. A. Chaugule, is to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, on probation, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sangola and Malsiras.

With effect from 27th April 1928, vice Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., retired—Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S. is to be Collector and to remain seconded. Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 1st April vice Mr. W. N. Richardson, retired—Mr. R. F. E. Cumming is to be Deputy Collector, Selection Grade, and Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit is to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 10th April 1928, vice Mr. K. G. Gunjikar, retired—Mr. Raghavendra Ramchandra Divekar is to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from 16th May 1928, vice Mr. M. H. Kalvani, retired—Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law, and to be First Grade Deputy Collector and Mr. Jivatram Bulchand Wadhwani to be Second Grade Deputy Collector, and to remain seconded. Mr. Valabdas Parumat Gajria to be Second Grade Deputy Collector vice Mr. J. B. Wadhwani seconded.

With effect from 5th June 1928, vice Rao Bahadur M. V. Mudbidri, retired—Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Dhandarphale to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Dr. K. A. Nulkar, Tutor in Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is appointed as officiating Resident Medical Officer at the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. N.G. Shah, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Kharaghodadistrict Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of 4th June.

LATE MR NATH MADHAV

A FROLIFIC MARATHA LITTERATEUR

The premature death of Nath Madhav, the wellknown Marathi novelist and historian at his residence at Pitahle's Bungalow, Madhav Baug, Bombay in the early hours of Taursday has caused widespread regret in the literary and social circles of Bombay. For some days past the famous author was laid up in bed dreamt that his demise would come at so premature an age as 46.

A GIFTED AUTHOR.

He was the author of no less than 62 books on historical, social, and other subjects. His works are considered to be a valuable contribution to the marathi literature. His novels and detective stories attained very great popularity when they were published and they have still retained the same popularity.

Like all other human beings the late Mr. Nath Madhav had to face many vicissitudes of life before he attained the coveted position of a first-class author. Starting life in the Military department he was permanently disabled from a fall at "Sinh Gad", the famous Maratha fort, where he had been on a visit at the age of 25. That was the turning point in his life and he was forced to leave the army for a literary career. For a long time he struggled hard and slowly his works came to be classed among the best literature of Maharastra.

HIS UNCOMPLETED HISTORY.

The ambition of his life was to write a complete history of Maharastra in 26 volumes. Providence willed otherwise and he died when he had only written 6 volumes which are extremely popular. Every student of Marathi literature is familiar with the name "Swarajyacha Shri Ganesh" (meaning "The birth of liberty") and the books that followed the publication. The author leaves behind him a brother and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The funeral ceremony took place on Thursday morning and more than 200 prominent men of Bombay accompanied the procession. Eloquent and touching tributes were paid to memory of the deceased at the crematorium by Messrs. A. V. Kolhatkar, S. K. Naik, Pithale, Shertukde and others. The death of the late Mr. Nath Madhav they said had removed from Maharastra literary field one of its greatest assets.

ALWAR'S PALACE IN ABU

SPEECHES AT BIRTHDAY BANQUET

(From a Correspondent).

Mount Abu, June 17

The little hill station of Mount Abu witnessed yesterday the greaest function in the memory of the oldest citizen the house warming ceremony of Jey Vilas, the new residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and the most unique building in the station, noted for its aesthetic beauty and artistic taste. There was an unending stream of distinguished visitors who gasped in wonder as they passed from room to room, and at the panoramic view hat burst on the vision from every window.

The greatest source of surprise to the Abuite was the almost magic progress of the structure. The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, as well as Col. Strong bore testimony at the banquet, to the rapid rise of the edifice, Mr. Reynolds openly declaring that his childish faith in the Arabian Nights story of Aladin and the woderful Lamp was confirmed by Jey Vilas standing where it stood. But to those prcent at the garden party who witnessed the spectacle of His Highness addressing the assembled workmen, numbering over one thousand, from the balcony, the waving of the magic wand and the rise of the Palace were explained. His Highness' will had prevailed, for the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, very aptly put it, the word "impossible" was unknown to Alwar.

It was a sight, indeed, to see His Highness, in his regal attire, addressing words of love and appreciation to the army of workmen drawn up in rows of thirty and more than thirty deep.

The workmen burst into grateful applause as generous gifts were announced and awarded to every one who had in any striking way contributed to the construction of the greatest structure in Abu in a record time.

Speeches were made at the banquet His Highness referred, in touching terms, to the forthcoming Jubilee of his twenty-five years rule over the people "whose destiny has been linked with his own and to earn and deserve, who love and loyalty was his constant endeavour." The Agent to the Governor General, in his reply, bore evidence to the friendship between him and His Highness and expressed admiration for the will power that would march to the goal it has kept in the face of impossibilities.

There was the inevitable reference to the political problem of the future of the Princes in His Highness of Alwar's toast to his "compeers" namely, the Ruling Princes of Bikaner, Limbdi and Kishengarh. But the experienced orator was too astute to bore his audience with politics. The master hand intricately wove into a studied panegyric of Bikaner significant threads of Princes' politics, their rights and privileges making for the common good of India and of the Empire a sentiment which evoked prolonged cheers. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Col. Field, Agent to the Governor General, Kathiawar States, Col. Strong, Col. Pritchard, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States and Col. Macnab all spoke, bearing eloquent testimony to His Highness of Alwar's gifts as an orator and statesman.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO.

(From A Correspondent).

The Bharat Insurance Company was established in the year 1896 and it has been largely instrumental in popularising life business in India. This oldest and prosperous purely Indian Institution has passed through various phases during the last 32 years and has now acquired a strong financial position which can be ascertained from the latest Balance sheet and valuation report. It should be borne in mind that before this company was established some of the foreign companies declined to insure a vast majority of Indian lives merely because the people could not read or write English and some regarded Indian lives below average; but Bharat rose to the ocasion in meeting the demands of the people. The company has introduced attractive plans of life insurance, marriage endowment and children's Educational polices to suit the pocket and test of every intending assurer. This is the first and the only life office of purely Indian character in the field to benefit public institutions and charities by giving reduction in Premiums and also the first life office in India to issue Rupee policy without medical examination which is a new departure in life insurance. It combines in itself the advantages of Industrials and popular insurances. The company has been making progress year by year. There are about 50 indigenous life offices amongst which Bharat is recognised as the second largest underwriter of the business.

Another reason for the company's popularity is that it thinks its first duty to afford every possible facility to its constituents. The promptness shown in the past in this respect has ensured for Bharat a reputation, which it may well be proved. The popular prudent and economical management of this company, is an outstanding factor which has enabled the company to declare the bonus of Rs. 20 per year per thousand on endowment assurance. This is the highest rate of bonus ever paid by any other Indian Life office whether older or of the same age. A Bharat policy is a true life assurance protection and the company is in the real sense a true National life office whose aim is to serve and help our country in the best and the most honest manner.

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Heat Rash, Insect Bites, Skin Irritation and Inflammation, Blistered Feet, etc.

UNLESS treated with Zam-Buk, even the least scratch or break in the skin opens the way for dangerous germs to start painful swelling, blood-poison and suppuration.

Prompt application of Zam-Buk to any cut, insect bite, scratch or abrasion, will prevent this dreaded skin infection.

Zam-Buk is the safest and best healer to use for many reasons. First, being a pure herbal balm, Zam-Buk is remarkably soothing—it allays inflammation and swelling, relieves pain and checks bleeding almost immediately.

Another important advantage of Zam-Buk is its valuable antiseptic property, which *kills* and excludes disease germs. Finally, when Zam-Buk has cleared all trace of poison and corruption out of the tissues it quickly heals with healthy new skin.

Keep a box of this ever-ready first-aid always handy!

"I WAS BADLY BITTEN on my arms and legs by sand flies and mosquitoes," says Sergt. T. F. Duke, R.A.S.C., G.H.Q., Baghdad. "Medical treatment failed to relieve, but the first few applications of Zam-Buk soothed wonderfully. Zam-Buk subdued all inflammation and enabled me to secure good sleep and rest. I persisted with Zam-Buk until my poisoned skin was thoroughly purified and completely healed."

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(4—28)

TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN

A CHAPTER OF AMAZING COINCIDENCES

WARS FOR INDEPENDENCE RECALLED

KEMAL PASHA'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO KING AMANULLAH

The speech delivered by Mustapha Kemal Pasha on the occasion of the gala dinner he gave in honour of the Afghan Royalties, is considered as one marking a new phase in the combination of Asiatic Powers, and definitely transcends the ordinary conventional wordings meant for such occasions. The following is a full translation of the speech:—

The Turkish people, the Government of our Republic and myself are greatly pleased at this privilege of seeing your Royal person and that of Her Majesty the Queen in our own midst and in our own land. We were all following your Majesty's tour with vigilant care and with a feeling of both pride and pleasure, and we were only too anxious to extend to your Majesty our most cordial reception. I feel myself fortunate to welcome in my personal capacity and in the name of the Turkish Government, my dear and generous brother your Majesty the King, and Her Majesty the Queen who in their noble persons represent our brethren, the Afghan people. Your Majesty! The secular traditions of brotherly relations between the Afghans and our own ancestors, who both expanded from Central Asia are too well-known to everybody, and his tory is full of immortal records which from time immemorial will stand as an outstanding proof of relations. It is a duty incumbent on us, the sons of those ancient heroic people, to review the pages of history with an increased care and interest. In doing so, we will find that the Afghans and the Turks took up a similar line of advance and expansion, pursued the same end and were crowned with a common victory. In the same history that records these feelings of brotherhood and genuine relations on a page of everlasting memory, we call read that our illustrious ancestors of the Afghans and the Turks had always kept a nucleus of heritable territory which extended even beyond our present political limits. Hence, the outcome of deep-rooted traditions and a culture left by our great people and still traced in many parts of the world.

AMAZING COINCIDENCES.

Our dear Majesty! How many amazing strokes of fate and remarkable coincidences and similarities can we trace in our common history. When in 1919 you were at the head of your nation engaged in a fearful war for safeguarding your threatened independence, we, here, in the East of Europe, were at exactly the same date resisting the death-blows that were dealt on our freedom and independence and were fighting the whole civilised world for the victory of our most sacred independence. We need not go through the description of those miseries and sufferings experienced by both nations. What we should always revere in our memory, however, are those hours of anxiety and agony and their causes and results; for, in their recollection we draw an invaluable lesson and example. Love of freedom and independence, moreover, must always rule supreme in whatever undertaking we initiate.

RIGHT TO EXISTENCE.

No doubt, indivisible and undisputed entity of independence and liberty and its defence at the expense of whatever kind of sacrifice, be it even in the loss of the last man in the country—a noble ideal which adorns the history of humanity—is the fundamental and vital principle to be followed by all nations that understand independence in its true and full significance. It is only those people who are ready at any moment not to discriminate between the nature of sacrifice and to execute it wholeheartedly that are looked upon as a social unit worthy of the respect of humanity. The Turkish and Afghan people have proved by deeds and facts that they are ever faithful followers of this principle as understood in its true meaning. Therefore, the first factor that strengthens the historical bond of brotherhood between the Afghans and Turks is their mighty and faithful belief in this principle of independence and freedom and its importance as a guarantee for an honourable existence and a noble aim.

PRAY FOR PEACE.

The nations which have compelled the world to recognise their independence and to respect their national honour, no doubt, have on their part to be prepared to adopt any means to catch up with the progress of modern civilisation. Your Majesty! permit me to express a fact which I am glad to notice with great admiration and that is that since your Majesty has taken the lead of the Afghan people, you were not satisfied with winning to your people full independence only, but you have endeavoured along with this to bring about a reconstruction based on modern means of civilisation in those devastated regions of your beautiful country which have suffered so much due to want and time. You have organized the different departments of your government, you have strengthened your valiant army and you have effected a number of reforms in the social structure of your country. All these blessed undertakings and fruitful changes resulting therefrom, serve as an excellent proof of the efforts of your Majesty to raise your State to an equal footing with all the other advanced and progressive countries of the world. I fully realise the necessity of an undisturbed peace for your country to achieve the completion of your Majesty's efforts and this blessing I cordially wish for your Majesty.

The geographical situation of Afghanistan and the political development that may evolve as a consequence of this, are important and even critical. History comands watchful care and ready attention at all times to these important and critical developments. I must add just here, however, that the inaccessibility of the country on the slopes of the Hindukush, the natural gift of the Afghan people and above all, the magnetic personality of the Afghan King, are more than an adequate guarantee to wipe out any shadow of doubt of a possible fear. As we are aware of this, our admiration for your Majesty increases by leaps and bounds.

Your Majesty! In my capacity as President of the Turkish nation which loves you and your people most devotedly, I beg to state that our cherished hopes are to see you achieve to the fullest of your ambition, the welfare and progress of the Afghan people, be it material or moral; and in this connection, the Turkish State is ready at all times to do all that lies in her power to assist her sister nation.

Your Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan! The sun that has only recently begun to shine on the horizon of this part of the world, is the sun on which the future fortunes of those nations that have suffered for centuries depends. Hence, the safety of this sun from falling again the prey to threatening dark clouds, depends on the constant vigilant care of the people, and then its leaders, and on the degree of their readiness to sacrifices.

I heartily wish Your Majesty the Great King of Afghanistan and Her Majesty the Queen the best of success and happiness.

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These pills offer a new lease of life by toning up the worn out nerves due to Urinary disorders and also by restoring the lost verility in a very short time. The pills have the Magic power of stopping the involuntary emissions by enriching and thickening the vital fluid.
Price:—A phial of 40 pills Rs. 5.
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is the best liniment for stimulating and strengthening the weak organ by local application. Price a phial of one tola Rs. 10.
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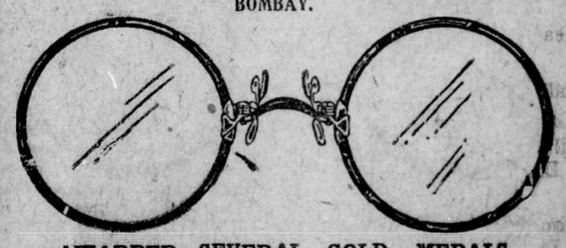

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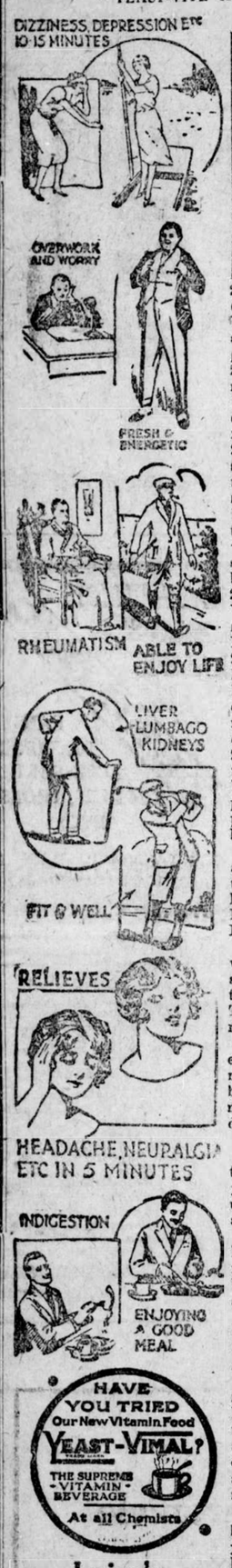

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Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist if your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 15,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe: Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hanglteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre. I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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Headache, Neuralgia, etc. in 5 minutes

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RIVAL STOCK EXCHANGE?

NEW INDIAN MOVE IN CALCUTTA

"The Englishman" understands that there is a movement on foot to start a new Stock Exchange in Calcutta.

A meeting of Indians who are particularly interested in the stock and share business, was held at No. 2, Royal Exchange Place, when a resolution was passed appointing a committee to prepare a draft scheme for the working of the proposed exchange.

Among those appointed to the Comittee were Messrs. Bal Chand Modi, Shu Kissen Bhattaar, Sohan Lal Duggar and Badri Das Puglia and others.

It is also stated that one of the reasons lity that the premises previously occupied by the Calcutta Stock Exchange will be taken over by the proposed new organization.

It is also stated that one of the reasons underlying the new move is the feeling in certain quarters that the present Exchange is too exclusive and that outside operators are not in a position to follow market fluctuations as they have a right to claim.

"The present Exchange," said an Indian business man to a representative of "The Englishman" "works on what may be likened to the purdah system. The difficulty of obtaining admittance to the Exchange is well-known. The operations are conducted in an atmosphere of the closest secrecy and, apart from those who are members, the investing public is entirely in the dark as to the developments inside.

"One of the professed ideas of the promoters of the proposed new exchange is to establish closer contact between the public and the brokers and incidentally—and this is not altruistic—to take advantage of the differences in prices that must arise when rival exchanges dealing in the same scrips are working side by side.

"Time alone will tell whether the proposal will be put into actual practice, but it is stated that a certain section, at least, of Indian business circles is deeply interested in the movement."

TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN

KING AMANULLAH INAUGURATES A NEW ERA

Considerable light is thrown on King Amanullah's visit to Angora by publications in the Afghan Press. The "Aman i-Afghan," of Kabul, publishes messages stating that on the morning of May 20 His Majesty granted audience to Ghazni Ismat Pasha, the Prime Minister, and Taufiq Rushdi Bey, the Foreign Minister of the Turkish Government. On the evening of the same day a State banquet was given by Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha in honour of His Majesty.

In the course of his speech Mustafa Kamal Pasha, txpressing his satisfaction at the sincere and friendly relations between Turkey and Afghanistan, stated that the fundamental principle of the existence of a nation was that it should not, on any occasion, allow restrictions to find their way towards its independence. It should completely protect its independence with the last drop of the blood, of its last individual. He said that both Turkey and Afghanistan had practically proved that they acted upon this principle.

Referring to the geographical and political situation of Afghanistan, Mustapha Kamal Pasha said that the inborn intelligence and bravery of the Afghan nation and the personality of His Majesty assured him that the Afghan nation would defend all sorts of aggressions and the Turkish nation would try its utmost to carry out its obligations towards Afghanistan's progress.

ONE AND THE SAME OBJECT.

In reply His Majesty expressed his pleasure with the reception he had been accorded in Turkey and remarked that in view of the friendly relations that existed between Afghanistan and Turkey both the countries migh be considered as one. Afghans and Turks were brothers and both had one and the same object to achieve—present day progress. His Majesty said that Afghanistan was ready o perform all sorts of brotherly duties towards Turkey.

At 3 p.m. the Afghan King and Queen were interviewed by the President of the Turkish Republic and went with him to the meeting of the Turkish National Assembly and awarded medals to those persons who had participated in the War of Independence. Their Afghan Majesties also reviewed the Turkish forces.

His Majesty granted audience to the Diplomatic Corps on the morning of May 23 and then with the Afghan Queen attended the dinner, given by Ismat Pasha in his honour. The President of the Turkish Republic, he Foreign Minister and the Home Minister and the Turkish Ministers at Moscow and Kabul had also been invited.

RUSSIAN FELICITATIONS.

The paper further publishes the text of the telegram sent by M. Kalinin in reply to His Majesty's telegram from Sevastopel, in which he says that he is quite sure that His Majesty's tour in Russia and his personal acquaintance with its officials would strengthen to a great extent the friendly relations of the two countries, and that he prayed once again for the successful progress of Independent Afghanistan.

It further publishes the text of the telegram sent by M. Chicherin, in reply to the farewell telegram of Aqai Ghulam Sidiq Khan, the Afghan Vice-Foreign Minister, stating that he was fortunate to see that the friendly relations between Afghanistan and Russia had apptared in a new shape and Russia had appeared in a new shape and tha he was very happy that the tour of the first King and officials of Afghanstan in Russia commended with great enthusiasm and affection, and that it would be the best memorial of its kind.

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A Low-Priced Companion to the Brilliant Victory and Senior Sixes . . . .

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Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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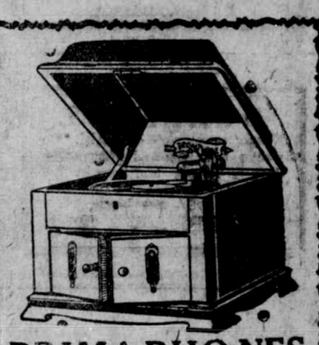

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The Bombay Chronicle

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